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FIRST EDITION.

Brooklyn's Excitement

MRS. STANTON'S STATEMENT

Her Former Story Reiterated.

HOW PAULINA DAVIS KNEW IT,

And What Moulton Said.

"Plymouth Church On Its Knees" to Him.

MOULTON STILL MISSING BY ADVICE OF EMINENT COUNSEL.

More Denials from the Beecher Side.

Mrs. Tilton's Story Again.

How She Signed False Confessions to Make Peace in the Family.

She Denies the "Improper Caress,"

And Satisfactorily Explains the Bed-Room Scene.

Beecher's Friends Still Confident and Their Faith Unshaken.

The Woodhulls on the Qui Vive

Opinions of the Plymouth Church Committee.

MRS. STANTON VILLIFIES IT,

Frank Moulton Contemns It,

AND Dr. BACON DISAPPROVES IT.

LATEST ADVICES FROM ALL SIDES OF THE IMBROGLIO.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MOULTON'S WHEREABOUTS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, MIDNIGHT, August 2, 1874.

Moulton's whereabouts and his failure to answer the summons of the Plymouth Committee, is a mystery that few can solve. His partners are not concerned about his absence, and have been in constant communication with him, and one person who is in a position to know of what he speaks, says that Moulton is acting under the advice of eminent counsel in the position which he has taken. He does not recognize the right of the Committee to anticipate his testimony as being against Beecher. His address to the Committee was carefully prepared, and in it he stated that when both parties had made their statements, he would if invited come before them. He has very little confidence in the ability of the eminent respectables to render an impartial decision, and decidedly objects to being interrogated by counsel. When Beecher makes his statement he will be forthcoming. To-day he was not many miles from Boston, where he dined with his counsel.

TILTON AT WORK.

One hour ago Tilton might have been seen in his study working like a beaver in the midst of a pile of letters. At his side was seated Edward Underhill the champion stenographer. It is more than probable that the next edition of the Brooklyn *Argus* will contain matter that will materially aid the Church Committee in reaching a solution of the mystery. It is also quite evident that Tilton has not yet fired his hot shot.

KINSELLA AND BEECHER'S FRIENDS.

The journalistic freak of Kinsella, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in attempting to create the impression that Tilton is crazy, is seriously deprecated by Tilton's friends, The *Eagle* of Saturday contained four columns of interviews with the fellow townsmen of Mr. Tilton senior.

THE DISTRESS OF THE WOODHULLS.

The Woodhulls are distressed that they cannot get a word in edgeways, and threaten to deploy their scavenger carts once more.

SHEARMAN DISOWNED BY THE BEECHERITES.

Beecher's friends positively assert that he is in no way responsible for the statements of lawyer Shearman, clerk of Plymouth Church, regarding Moulton. Shearman's services as go-between are pronounced gratuitous. He is not allowed in the presence of the Committee. Moulton's friends are very indignant at Shearman, and say that when Moulton does return to Brooklyn there will be trouble.

THE LIBEL SUIT TO BE DISMISSED.

I am just informed by a friend of the Police Justice, before whom the libel case will come up in the morning, that he will dismiss it.

By Associated Press.]

MRS. STANTON REPEATS HER FORMER STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A reporter of the Brooklyn *Argus* has had another interview with Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the material parts of which are as follows:

Reporter—"You have no doubts in your mind, but that Mrs. Tilton made a confession to Susan B. Anthony?"

Mrs. Stanton—"Not the slightest; not any more than though I had heard it myself. Susan always speaks the truth."

Rep—"And that confession was of a criminal intimacy with Henry Ward Beecher?"

Mrs. S.—"Yes, criminal as the word is generally understood. Mrs. Tilton did not look upon it in that way."

Rep.—"But it was a confession of what Mr. Tilton has since charged?"

Mrs. S.—"Precisely."

Rep.—"Do you know beyond all doubt that Theodore Tilton told to you and to Mrs. Bullard the story of his wife's infidelity?"

Mrs. S.—"Certainly. The main facts of the case he told us at the time I have specified. Many incidents related in the Woodhull statement I had never heard of, but the story itself I heard from his lips."

Rep.—"After Mr. Tilton had told you this story did he ever deny it?"

Mrs. S.—"Yes. When the Woodhull thunderbolt had fallen, Mr. Wilkeson called upon Mr. Tilton, and the latter flatly denied having made any such statements regarding his wife. As soon as I was informed of this, I said to Miss Anthony, 'I have proof of my story and I want you to go straight to Mrs. Bullards with me.' We went there, and in an interview lasting over an hour, I recalled to Mrs. Bullard, Mr. Tilton's conversation to us on the Beecher matter, and she fully confirmed my statement to Miss Anthony. On the same occasion Miss Anthony, indignant at the message Mr. Wilkeson had communicated from Mr. Tilton, stated to Mrs. Bullard her interview with Elizabeth on that memorable night."

Rep.—"To whom does this account in the Chicago paper interview refer?"

Mrs. S.—"To Mrs. Fernando Jones."

Rep.—"What do you think of the statements credited to her?"

Mrs. S.—"Perhaps I ought to extend the same charity toward Mrs. Jones she has toward me, and believe that the interviewer reported her words incorrectly. At the same time I can readily understand how, not knowing that I had decided to make anything public, Mrs. Jones might have told her story out of simple friendship for me—that is in order to hide the truth."

Rep.—"Have you any idea what testimony Frank Moulton could render if he wished?"

Mrs. S.—"Nothing more than that he has been in the confidence of Mr. Beecher for many years. After a visit which the latter once made to Mr. Moulton, Frank said, 'We have had Plymouth Church on its knees here.' Of course his testimony ought to be had."

Rep.—"Are you willing to appear before the Committee, Mrs. Stanton?"

Mrs. S.—"No. Not before that Committee. When gentlemen whoare in the confidence of its proceedings, tell me that the integrity of every witness, who appears against Mr. Beecher, is to be impeached, I have no wish to give my testimony. I belong to a family of lawyers, and I have a great respect for the law. When it comes before a civil court I shall willingly appear if summoned. There is no stronger proof that the Committee have a difficult case in sustaining Mr. Beecher, than its understood determination to impeach the integrity of every witness against him, and yet better proof of strength of Mr. Tilton's position, than its subterfuges in trying to undermine him, by attacking the characters of all the ladies of his acquaintance. Can Mr. Beecher in his circle of friends boast of nobler, truer, purer women than those identified with the various reform movements in this country? Neither Mr. or Mrs. Tilton need be ashamed of such acquaintances as Grace Greenwood, Celia Burleigh, Anna Dickinson, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, or Paulina Davis, who have all been honored visitors at their house. It is beneath the dignity of any man, or committee of men, to attempt to shadow lives like these."

Rep.—"Have you heard from Miss Anthony since the publication of your statement?"

Mrs. S.—"I have. She has been on a lecturing tour, and has been very unwilling to say anything about the matter. She considered it would be a breach of confidence."

Rep.—"Did you read Mr. Carpenter's statement?"

Mrs. S.—"I did; and in its confirmation I have to say that during my recent visit to Paulina Davis, at Providence, she told me that she had heard this story from Oliver Johnson's family long before I knew anything of it."

Rep.—"What did you think of Mr. Tilton's arrest?"

Mrs. S.—"I was in hopes it would bring the case into the courts, but I suppose some other means will have to be taken to accomplish that end."

At the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. Stanton observed: "I don't like to be represented by the press as striking a blow at a woman; but when it comes to considering between the interest of the suffrage movement, and Mr. Beecher, I prefer to let him kick the beam, though he may take some one woman with him.

A LETTER FROM MR. BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

The following letter, written by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton immediately after the publication of the Woodhull story, is made public this afternoon, Mrs. Tilton having authorized any use to be made of it, which would "serve Truth and Justice:"

"*My Dear Mrs. Tilton*—I had hoped that you would be shielded from the knowledge of the great wrong that has been done to you, and through you to universal womanhood. I can hardly bear to speak of it, or allude to the matter than which nothing can be imagined, more painful to a pure and womanly nature. I pray daily for you;—that your faith fail not. You yourself know the way and the power of prayer. God has been a great refuge in many sorrows before. He will now hide you in his pavilion until the storm be over past. The rain that beats down the flower to the earth, will pass at length, and the stem, bent but not broken, will rise again, and blossom as before. Every pure woman on the earth, will feel that this wanton and unprovoked assault is aimed at you, but reaches to universal womanhood. Meantime your dear children will love you with double tenderness, and Theodore, against whom these shafts are hurled, will hide you in his heart of hearts. I am glad that this revelation from the pit has given him a sight of the danger that was before hidden by specious appearances and promises of usefulness. May God keep him in courage in the arduous struggle which he must make against adversity, and bring him out, through much tried, like gold seven times refined! I have not spoken of myself. No words could express the sharpness and depth of any sorrow in your behalf, my dear and honored friend. God walks in the fire by the side of those he loves and in heaven neither you, nor Theodore, nor I shall regret the discipline how hard soever it may seem now. May He restrain and turn those poor creatures, who have been given over to do all this sorrowful harm, to those who have deserved no such treatment at their hands! I commend you to my mother's God, my dear friend. May His smile bring light in darkness, and His love be a perpetual summer to you.

"Very truly yours,

"HENRY WARD BEECHER."

MORE TESTIMONY FROM MRS. TILTON.

In the examination of Mrs. Tilton, last evening, she recounted the efforts she had made to restrain her husband from going after strange women, and said that he openly announced to her, that he had wholly changed the views he had held, on the marriage relation; and she had too much reason to believe that he was living a life which was consistent with that change. When he brought the Woodhulls to her house, and imposed these harlots on her, she used every means in her power to induce them to leave, but they would not go. She finally, in despair, sent for the police to remove them, and when the Woodhulls heard of that, they left. Referring to the scene of the night when Miss Susan B. Anthony was there, she said it was a scene of great violence and excitement, and that she never saw Theodore so crazed as he was that night. Miss Anthony slept with her, and made very free reference to the stories in circulation about Theodore's life. She said most solemnly that it was not true that she made any confession to Miss Anthony of any improper act on her part. All that she said to her on that subject was that Theodore was circulating such stories, and had been doing so for a long time, to her prejudice and that of Mr. Beecher. She had no thought of saying that there was a word of truth in it. There was no truth in that statement. It was entirely false, and she does not believe that Miss Susan Anthony would say that she ever gave her a hint in that direction.

Mrs. Tilton was asked if she ever, of her own motion, wrote a word either in a letter or a statement affecting improperly, herself or Mr. Beecher. She answered that she never had; that the most she ever did was to copy papers that Theodore had prepared for her. Sometimes she did not even know the contents of the paper. Theodore would make assurances that it was best to do it for the peace of the family, for purity's and for his peace, and to help him out of his business troubles. On one occasion this was done, while she was sick in bed, upon the strongest statements by him that it was for her best interests. When the statement was prepared for Dr. Storrs to see, and F. B. Carpenter was helping the thing on, Theodore altered every word of the statement, and brought it to her to copy. She copied it until she got to the clause charging that Mr. Beecher had made improper advances to her. She refused to copy it further, and told Theodore that it was false, and a great wrong upon Mr. Beecher. Theodore said, "Never mind; it is best you should do it. I have got my true statement of the story all written here." (Showing her a roll of manuscript.) "I want that statement of yours for the story to hinge on. I want to show it to Dr. Storrs." This was done a few weeks before the council sat. She felt that she had committed a great wrong, and without consulting anybody, she went to Dr. Storrs, called his attention to the statement, and told him that it was false. She explained to him how she had yielded to Theodore's forcible persuasions. Dr. Storrs said to her that he wished he had known it earlier, and asked her if she was aware that she had committed an enormous sin in charging such a thing on Mr. Beecher. She said "Yes, but it was Theodore's will and not mine," or words to that effect.

MOULTON STILL MISSING.

Mr. Moulton has not yet returned to Brooklyn, although all interested, express themselves anxious that he should tell all he knows. General Tracy, of the counsel for Mr. Beecher before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, stated to-day that he was greatly surprised that Mr. Moulton had not appeared before the Committee, but could not believe that he had gone to Europe.

THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Justice Reilly, before whom the legal proceedings for libel have been instituted, says that Mr. Gaynor, the complainant in the criminal prosecutions against Mr. Tilton, had requested him to issue subpœnas to Mr. Beecher and one or two others, to appear and testify on Monday next; but he had declined to do so for the reason that he believed that the case would not be in condition to be proceeded with, and this being so, it would be causing unnecessary trouble to compel the attendance of witnesses for that day. He was of opinion from his present view of the case that there would not be a dismissal, but an adjournment of the case on Monday next.

TILTON INTERVIEWED—HOW HE STOOD IT.

A reporter called on Theodore Tilton today at his residence. Without waiting for any questions he said "Do not ask me questions. I have nothing to say of, or for Beecher. She had no thought of saying that there was a word of truth in it. There was no truth in that statement. It was entirely false, and she does not believe that Miss Susan Anthony would say that she ever gave her a hint in that direction. forced into it all. There, let it rest; let it be forgotten."

BEECHER'S FRIENDS AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The usual Friday evening meeting was held at Plymouth Church last evening, about two hundred people being present. The services, like those of the proceeding week, were characterized by, perhaps, more than fervor and fellowship, and references to Mr. Beecher in prayers were continuous and frequent. Mr. Holliday, the assistant pastor, chose for the ground-work of his short discourse, the chapter beginning, "Behold how good and how blessed it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," and continuing with "a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." Mr. Halliday pointed out the application of these precepts by reading a number of letters that he had received from old members of the church. One writes: "I shall love and adhere to Mr. Beecher to the end, loving with pure and heavenly love, as commanded in the scriptures. Being, as I have, from early childhood under his teachings, and receiving so much benefit and instruction up to the present time, come what may, I shall always have the high and noble nature of Henry Ward Beecher. How much he has been and is to me!" Another says: "Bless his heart! How you will miss him; and he will miss his people too!"

To a friend and acquaintance of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher for many years is attributed the following story made public this morning: "I know that Mr. Tilton told me that Moulton having learned that Mr. Beecher had got possession of the paper which Mr. Tilton wrote, clearing him of wrong doing, he went to Mr. Beecher's house to get it. I don't know positively whether he used threats but I know he went with a pistol in his pocket, prepared to get that property, by threats, if necessary. I know he came away with the paper in his possession. Mr. Tilton told me so at the time."

WHAT DR. BACON SAYS.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, in an interview, says: "My belief is that Theodore Tilton has, for the past three years, been cackling to lay his egg—his statement—and used my lecture as a pretext. That the Investigating Committee is, in my judgment, a very poor substitute for legal proceedings. Mr. Beecher selected the men who compose it. Its verdict, whatever it is, will not be satisfactory to the public, unless the public hears evidence that satisfies them, quite independently of the Committee. Personally, I might feel inclined to accept their verdict, but the world looks for judgment and final. I feel no especial sympathy for Theodore Tilton, and feel the greatest reluctance to withdraw my confidence in Mr. Beecher."

MRS. HOOKER'S RECOMMENDATION.

The *Tribune* publishes the following: It has been widely reported and is generally believed in Brooklyn that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, who has been on extremely intimate terms with Mrs. Woodhull, has avowed her belief in the substantial truth of Mrs. Woodhull's charges, and has come to Brooklyn upon her brother a public confession of his sin in the Plymouth Church, she proposing to appear on the platform in his place on the occasion and receive his confession, and herself to conduct the services.

MR. BEECHER'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Beecher left Brooklyn to-day for Peekskill, where he will spend a few days on his farm near that town.

MORE DENIALS FROM MRS. TILTON.

The *Tribune* says that in the course of Mrs. Tilton examination on Friday night, the incidents of impropriety in Mr. Beechers behavior toward Mrs. Tilton, which Mr. Tilton alleged had taken place in his presence, were entered upon. The statement that Mr. Beecher gave Mrs. Tilton an improper caress, by touching her ankle when both were upon the floor looking at engravings, was denied by her in particular, besides her general denial that there had ever been any improper intimacy of the other kind in the so-called bed-room scene—Mrs. Tilton said that she remembered nothing more than this: She was setting with her husband and Mr. Beecher one day in the bed-room which is connected by folding doors with the common setting-room in the home of the Tilton family. Mr. Tilton went away for a short time, and when he returned found Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher in the same place where he had left them in this bed-room.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for Monday.—Over New England, the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, the winds will veer to the north and east, with higher barometer, partly cloudy and cool weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, winds veering to the east and south, higher barometer, slightly lower temprature with clear or partly cloudy weather.

At Chicago Saturday the Mutuals defeated the Chicagos by a score of six to four.

A car of salmon left Omaha, on Saturday night, consigned direct to Liverpool, England.

The Saratoga races were postponed on Saturday, until Monday, in consequence of heavy rains.

Troops have been ordered for the protection of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which was rendered unsafe by the Indians.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders for the sale during the month, of gold amounting in all to five millions of dollars.

David Suydam, an old member of the City Council of Columbus, Ohio, died in that city Saturday evening of Bright's disease.

Hon. R. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in New York yesterday and took his departure this morning for Washington.

Eighteen clerks and employees of the Philadelphia Mint have been discharged, and it is rumored that still further reductions will be made.

The steamships Cornwall from Bristol, Pembroke from Cardiff, Erin from London, and Baltic from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

In the three mile single scull race at Peekskill, N. Y., on Saturday, Ten Eyck beat Dyckman only a half length. Time—28 minutes and 14 seconds.

Fresh hostilities on the part of the Indians are reported from Wyoming. The United States cavalry in that vicinity started yesterday, to look after them.

A windstorm at Brunswick, Missouri, Friday night, destroyed a tobacco works, a church, and did other damage to the extent of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Henry Miller, of Evansville, a brakeman on the E. & C. R. R., fell under the train Saturday evening, and both his legs were terribly mutilated. He died within an hour.

Rev. C. B. Boynton, of the Vine-street Congregational Church, preached a strong sermon yesterday, in favor of the license system, basing his arguments on temperance grounds.

August Vanetton, who has been lying in the Hudson county, New Jersey, jail for some time, on the charge of uttering forged paper on the California Bank, in San Francisco, took laudanum Friday night, and is expected to die.

Mr. Lewes, trustee of Jay Cooke & Co., has received another dividend from the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, of $20,332 in currency, making a total of $61,516, received on $100,000 of stock in that company held by the estate.

The Texas excursionists arrived at Memphis yesterday afternoon. They were received by committees from the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange and the city government. They will be shown around the city and banqueted to-day.

The Sunday-school camp meeting at Chatauqua Lake, will open on Tuesday. Among the speakers who are to be there are Dr. Vincent, T. DeWitt Tallmadge, John B. Gough, Bishop Jones, and Dr. Perrine. The assembly will continue until Friday.

Female canvassers are circulating a petition in favor of local option in San Francisco. They report a successful work so far. It is expected that the Supreme Court of California will make a decision on the constitutionality of the law about the third of August.

The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company sued the Short Line Railroad Company on Saturday, in the county court at Newport, Kentucky, for thirty thousand dollars arrears rent, for use of the bridge. They ask that a receiver be appointed for the road,

Fifty merchants of Havana have entered into an agreement to charge one per cent. above the regular rates on all shipments and consignments or disbursements, on behalf of vessels, and on all freights obtained or moneys collected therefor, and one-quarter of one per cent. on all bills of exchange negotiated on commission from and after this date. The proceeds of such extra charges are to be paid to the Cuban Government as a contribution towards its maintenance.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE POSTAL CAR DISPUTE.

HINCKLEY STILL CONTUMACIOUS.

THE DEPARTMENT IMMOVABLE.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

THE WORK OF FUNDING THE 5-20S.

It Is to be Done at the Earliest Possible Time

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Postal Car Controversy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1874.

Mr. Marshall says that Mr. Hinckley has not been exactly straight-forward in his communication. That is while intimating that he would throw off the cars he has not said definitely whether he would do so or not. All his communications have had reference to an inadequacy of compensation, and have asked for a readjustment. To this the Postoffice Department have invariably replied that they had no power in that direction, that Congress had fixed the rates of compensation, and the Postoffice Department could not take any step other than to enforce the law as it was found on the statute book. Mr. Hinckley suggested arbitration, to which Mr. Marshall replied that Congress was the arbitrator and had already fixed the rate of compensation. Congress had partially considered the question at the last session, but came to no definite conclusion, and the proper course suggested to Mr. Hinckley was to go to Congress with his grievance at the next session, for he seemed to entirely ignore the fact that the Postmaster General cannot make a readjustment. Mr. Marshall deduced from some of Mr. Hinckley's communications that he wanted to force him (Marshall) into the attitude of taking off the cars, but that of course the Department will not do. If the mails are to be delayed Mr. Hinckley must himself assume all the responsibility of that act, and in that event he (Marshall) believed the people would raise such a clamor as would compel the Department to resort to extreme measures. Mr. Marshall received a telegram on Friday from Mr. Hinckley, as President of the Junction Railway, a short line connecting Gray's Ferry with West Philadelphia, stating that the contractor on that route desired to know what he should do with the postal car coming south on Saturday, and saying that he was willing to contract to deliver it in Baltimore. The Department replied that they could accept nothing except the old terms. On Friday afternoon there was a long consultation on the subject between Mr. Marshall, ex-Senator Conover, several Creswell, and Judge Spence, the law officer of the Department. The Philadelphia and Wilmington road is paid eighty dollars per mile per annum for the use of the postal car. This is exclusive of the amount paid for weight of the mails, which makes the aggregate pay of the road for mail transportation about forty four thousand dollars per annum. Another complaint had been that the route agents and messengers had been put on, but the Postoffice Department is powerless to regulate this matter. Besides, to this complaint Mr. Marshall replies that these agents and messengers handle all the freight, and that the railroad company is in no wise responsible for it, Mr. Marshall says he does no see how these controversies can be presented until Congress by express provision of law fixes the relations of railway post routes to the Postoffice Department.

Book List for Custom House Officials.

The difficulties experienced in the Custom House of the United States, in the matter of duties on imported books, are likely to be materially simplified by the publication of a complete list of all books imported into the United States. This valuable official document is now in the hands of the Government printer. It was compiled by H. A. Brown, a special agent of the Treasury Department, and will make one thousand octavo pages. It gives the name of every bookseller or publisher who imports books, a list of the books they import, and the retail cost and London trade prices. The preparation of the book has consumed several years, and it is very full. Copies will be placed in every custom house in the United States, and it will have no little interest to librarics.

The Congressional Record.

The full edition of nine thousand copies of the first and second parts of the Congressional Record for the late session of Congress, have been completed at the Government printing office, and delivered to the Superintendent of Documents at the Capitol ready for distribution. The entire debates and proceedings will comprise four more parts or six parts in all, each containing one thousand pages, and will be completed by October. There will also be a copious index in a separate volume. The Record is admitted to be a great typographical improvement on the old Globe, possessing superior typographical merits, and a better arrangement of matter on the page.

Calling in the 5-20's.

The Treasury officials explain that the reason why only twenty-five millions of the five twenty bonds were called in, was because the force available for the examination of the bonds, could not well handle more than that amount. Each bond has to be examined with great care. A few years ago Secretary Boutwell called in about one hundred millions of bonds, and great embarrassment was caused by so large an accumulation. As soon as the twenty-five millions called be shall have been examined and cancelled, other calls will be made but the department will not issue the new five per cents, faster than the five twenties come in.

Dissatisfaction of Taxpayers.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed by taxpayers at the fact that the District Commissioners have awarded many contracts to the old contractors who obtained rather an unenviable reputation in connection with the heavy frauds in the late District investigation. The taxpayers protest that if this is to be done, they will have lost all the advantages they hoped to gain by the investigation.

More Five Per Cents to be Asked For.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury will ask Congress to authorize a five per cent. rate of interest on the three hundred millions provided for in the law at four and one-half per cent. It is considered impracticable to dispose of bonds at a less rate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has just completed an abstract exhibiting the condition of the national banks on the 26th of June last, which comprises the first returns made by the banks since June 20th, when the reserve laws were materially changed. The statement shows that under the head of liabilities, the amount of the individual deposits of all the national banks at that date, was $822,983,000; the amount due to banks, $143,033,000; the amount of circulation, $338,538,000. Under the head of resources the amount due from banks was $156,111,000; the amount due from reserve agents, $97,871,000; specie, $22,236,000; legal tenders, $150,888,000. The corresponding items of the same date last year were, individual deposits, $641,122,000; amount due to banks, $278,697,000; circulation, $338,788,000; and under the head of reserves: specie, $37,950,000; legal tenders, $128,656,000; due from banks, $154,545,000; due from reserve agents, $97,143,000. The capital of the banks in June, 1874, was $491,000,000; loans, $922,000,000. In June, 1873, their capital was $490,000,000; loans, $922,000,000. The statement shows that, while the individual deposits have fallen off about twenty millions since last year, the amount due to banks has increased about $17,000,000, while the amount of specie and legal tenders notes on hand has increased more than $17,000,000. The statement at the present time being, therefore, stronger than in June, 1873.

The number of banks deficient in reserve under the present act, was only twenty, and the total amount of the deficiency, $879,400, $300,000 of which was a deficiency in four banks in the redemption cities. It is impossible to give a comparative statement of the excess of the reserve held by banks over the amount required by the new act until the reserve held in the redemption cities, and in the country banks can be separated. The reports of the banks from which the present statement has been compiled, having been made but a few days after the passage of the act gives but little information in reference to its operation upon the reserve of the banks. Currency is expected that the next statement will give interesting statistics upon this point. The Treasurer has on hand about ten millions of national bank notes sent him for redemption, which are now being assorted, and it is now expected that nearly the whole amount will be delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency, the delivery to commence early next week. The currency, after being counted in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, is then to be destroyed, and very nearly the whole amount again to be issued, in new circulation, thus involving the country of twice the amount of notes received from the Treasurer's office.

A FRESH LIBEL SUIT.

Representative James H. Platt, of Virginia, to-day entered suit against the *Sunday Gazette* for libel, and a warrant was served on Samuel A. Safford, Jr., city editor of the *Gazette*, who was arrested and bonded, gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear, G. B. Corkhill, of the *Chronicle*, being his security.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

SYMPATHY FOR CHICAGO.

LONDON, August 1.—A London letter-writer, in speaking of the last great Chicago fire, says: "The feeling of sympathy with the Western city, under its new calamity, is universal. I have not met an Englishman who has not hastened to express his regret, and the newspapers, almost every one of them, echo the voice of their readers, and if it can do Chicago any good to know that her misfortunes are heartily deplored, she may be certain of the fact, and if a Chicago subscription were started to-morrow, it would reach a great sum before night."

FIVE PEOPLE DROWNED.

Eleven persons belonging to a workman's excursion party from Bristol, England, went out for a trip on the bay off Teignmouth. The boat, which was overloaded, capsized, and four women and one man were drowned. At the inquest a verdict of manslaughter against the boatman was returned.

ELECTED—DEATH.

Mr. Frazer, Conservative, was elected to Parliament from Kidder.

Charles T. Beke, the African explorer, is reported to be dead.

DR. KENEALY TO BE UNBENCHED.

The London *Observer* reports that the benchers of Gray's Inn held another conference yesterday to consider the case of Dr. Kenealy. Upon the issues arising out of the late Tichborne trial, and for the articles published in the *Englishman*, it was decided to deprive Dr. Kenealy of his membership, and to hereafter consider the question of expelling him from the bar, if the publications in the *Englishman* are continued.

THE AMERICAN BALL-PLAYERS IN LONDON.

The American base ball clubs arrived in London yesterday. They will take part in a game of cricket to-morrow at Lords, against one of the famous English clubs.

THE EUROPEAN POWERS AND SPAIN.

LONDON, August 2.—The *Standard* says that the report that England, Germany and Italy have agreed to watch the Spanish coast, is denied. Germany has not proposed intervention to Austria, but the latter is ready to join the other power in acknowledgment of the Spanish Republic.

SPAIN ON HER DIGNITY.

LONDON, August 2.—Advices from Brussels report that the Spanish delegates to the International Congress have been instructed from Madrid, not to participate in the deliberations of the Congress, because the Spanish government is yet unrecognized by the European powers.

France.

VIOLENT SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, August 1.—There was a violent scene in the Assembly to-day. M. Galloni d'Isstria, a Bonapartist member, yesterday used the expression that "the Republic had succumbed before the scorn of all honest men." To-day he was challenged by the members of the Left to retract the words, which he did. Thereupon M. Victor Schodcher, a Republican member, gave him the lie, and several deputies from the Left rushed towards him, shouting and shaking their fists. The President of the Assembly, unable to restore order suspended the sitting. It is probable that several duels will follow.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly, which is to sit during the recess, has been elected. It is composed of six Legitimists, ten members of the Moderate Right, and Right Center, and nine of the Left. The Bonapartists are wholly excluded.

LEFT PAU.

The *Moniteur* announces that the wife of Don Carlos has quit Pau, in consequence of the representations of the French government.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT URGED TO RECOGNIZE SPAIN.

The *Journal des Debats* urges the government to recognize Spain. It argues that the government had better act now, rather than follow in the initiative of the Berlin government later. The danger is pointed out of allowing Germany to gain a footing in Spain. The other journals advise a more friendly attitude towards Spain for similar reasons.

COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS, August 2.—Serious complications have arisen between Germany and France concerning Spanish affairs, and a diplomatic rupture between the powers is threatened.

EXTREME MEASURES.

PARIS, August 2.—The police are again searching the houses of, and exercising a strict surveillance over suspected Bonapartists.

Germany.

OBJECT OF THE GERMAN SQUADRON IN SPANISH WATERS.

BERLIN, August 1.—The *North German Gazette* declares that the object of sending a German squadron into the Spanish waters is merely to protect the German residents in Spain.

Austria.

THE SANITARY CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

VIENNA, August 1.—The International Sanitary Congress has closed its sessions.

DEVASTATION IN MORAVIA.

LONDON, August 2.—The correspondence of the *Daily News* shows that the damage done by the storm in Moravia far exceeds the early estimates. Eleven villages and two towns have been devastated. The Government has sent troops to assist the inhabitants.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

KISSINGEN, August 2.—Prince Bismarck, whose health has greatly improved during the past few weeks, will leave Kissingen in a fortnight.

Marine News.

The steamships Wisconsin and Adriatic have arrived at Liverpool from New York.

The steamer City of Chester has arrived at Queenstown from New York.

The steamship Cuba, from New York, has arrived at Queenstown.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 1, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was £10,000. Consols 92⅝@92⅝ for money and account. 5-20s, 1865, 105; do 1867, 105⅝; do 10s, 106⅝; new 5s, 104⅛; New York Central 96; Erie 23¾; do preferred, 47. Petroleum—refined 14@14½d.

PARIS, August 1.—Rentes 63 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 8¾d; middling Orleans 9d. Sales of 10,000 bales; American 5,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 57s. Bacon—long clear middles 48s.

ANTWERP, August 1.—Petroleum—refined 25¾ francs.

FRANKFORT, August 1.—5-20s, 1862, 97¾.

FIRE RECORD.

Muskegon, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH., August 1.—A fire broke out in Muskegon at an early hour this morning, and has destroyed nearly half the city. About ten squares have been burned. That portion of the city consumed was mostly wooden buildings, and composed the old part of the town. The best part, together with all the mills, escaped. Nearly two hundred dwellings and about one hundred places of business were destroyed. Only three brick buildings were burned.

A large number of saloons were destroyed, and those remaining are closed by order of the Mayor, on account of the large number of intoxicated people on the streets. The losses are not yet estimated.

Salem, Ind.—$100,000.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—A special to the *Times* says that at two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the dry goods store of Daniel Peck, at Salem, Washington county, Indiana, destroying a block of three-story buildings owned by Dawson Lyons. The town having no fire department, telegraphed to New Albany for assistance. Chief Meeker went out with a steamer on a special train and arrived there at five o'clock, on time. The citizens, aided by a heavy rain storm, got the fire under control. It is rumored that a robbery of some $14,000 in bonds occurred last evening, and the fire was started to cover up the deed. A special to the Cincinnati *Times* says: Later information received from Salem reports the aggregate loss at $100,000. The insurance is light. The discovery was made that the store of Dawson & Lyons was robbed of $1,000 in Government bonds, $2,500 cash and on deposit by other parties. The robbers fired the building.

Ft. Thomas, Ontario—$50.000.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., August 1.—All the warehouses of the London and Port Stanley Railroad Company, five in number, together with a private dwelling, were burned last night. The losses were $50,000, and the insurance $25,000.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FOR JULY.

Decrease for the Month, $1,282,866 13

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1874.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt of the United States for the month of July, 1874, just issued:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at 6 pc cent	$1,213,228,050 00
Bonds at 5 precent	511,025,200 00
	$1,724,253,250 00
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	678,000 00
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cn't	14,000,000 00
	$14,678,000 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	2,740,890 26
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$ 382,026,767 50
Certificates of deposit	55,955,000 00
Fractional currency	43,719,702 72
Coin certificates	33,469,000 00
	$ 517,220,500 22
Total debt	$2,258,892,580 48
Interest	26,894,238 41
Total debt principal and interest	$2,285,786,818 89
Cash in the Treasury	
Coin	$ 71,113,210 99
Currency	16,913,232 87

The Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1874.

HERE and there throughout the country the political pavement is quite thickly littered with back-paysters' broken skulls.

THE Equal Rights League of Pennsylvania will hold its tenth annual meeting in Reading, on the 18th inst. A large attendance is expected.

A MARYLAND paper nominates Ex-Postmaster General CRESWELL as the next Republican candidate for President. Where's DANIEL PRATT or Private DALZELL?

THE total ordinary expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were $297,133,873 17, being $3,211,-312 16 less than for the previous fiscal year.

A LITTLE motto for Republican candidates, everywhere: "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run that ye may obtain."

FACILIS *Descensus Averni*. Almost every political adventurer who left the Republican party just before the last general election, has gone over, bag and baggage, to the Democracy.

OHIO seems willing to take the contract for furnishing all the Presidental candidates that will be needed by the next Democratic National Convention. Will she like the job of burrying them?

LET the people of the country bear in mind that the two chief planks in the State platforms of the Democratic party, this year, are repudiation and opposition to civil rights—facts which are self-interpreting.

IS IT the purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to decapitate everybody who has blood relations in any other department of the government, and all but one of a family who may be in his own department—and if so, why?

THE election season will be inaugurated on Thursday of this week. On that day North Carolina elects its Legislature for two years, eight members of Congress, six of the twelve Circuit Judges, and its Superintendent of Public Instruction.

IT IS most singular—the principle in human nature by which bad men are so swift to attribute their own vices to others. Now here is TWEED, again, accusing the Republican party of all sorts of crimes of commission and omission. It is sad.

THE latest speech of Senator MORTON, a liberal abstract of which appeared in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday, is a cautious, dignified and able discussion of the leading questions of the day, and will be certain to attract a large share of public attention.

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER, of this State, is in New England personally calling the attention of those who should be interested in the Centennial Exhibition to its condition and its needs. The Commission is working hard to keep the great enterprise in progress.

WILL the *Post*, which is vastly interested in current political questions, oblige us by answering the pithy conundrum how the Indiana and Illinois Democratic platforms are to be reconciled, and which of the two is to be accepted as embodying Democratic principles?

THE Democracy can swallow repudiation as easily as one can swallow fat pork. Almost every where the organs of that party insist that greenbacks are good enough to pay back the creditors of the government, and look upon the Indiana proposition as rather honorable than otherwise.

THE celebration of the millennium of the first colonization of Iceland, which took place in the year 874, was observed with great pomp and circumstance in that island on last Saturday. It was also the day on which a new and liberal constitution, granted to it by the King of Denmark, went into operation.

THE New York *Sun*, whose praise is poison, and whose support is certain destuction to any public man, now nominates Governor DIX, of New York, for the Presidency. A little while ago it was in favor of the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, but it must since have had an attack of chill BLAINE.

WARNED by experince, we refrain from taking a too sanguine view of the business outlook, but the conclusion appears fully warranted that an era of prosperity and confidence may be regarded as fully set in with the revival of the iron trade—the last trade which it was predicted would recover from the effects of the pame.

THE improvement in the manufacturing outlook is evidence that the worst effects of the panic are passing away. According to the Boston *Traveler*, the orders of New England manufacturers at the present time are more than a month in advance of what they were last season, and there is every prospect of a healthy fall trade.

DISCRETION is often the better part of valor. The President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, did not carry out his expressed threat of withdrawing the postal cars on his line on Saturday. He has generously concluded to wait until to-day, thus keeping in the meantime that the Postoffice Department will realize the folly of its course!"

IT IS to be regretted that the officials of Mississippi should have seen fit to appeal so persistently for Federal interference in their local affairs, since such interference cannot but prove detrimental to the best interests of the Republican party there, as well as elsewhere. There is in this country no such crime as constructive treason or rebellion. We think Governor AMES has made a mistake.

QUITE a numerous company of merchants, planters, and business men of Texas and Louisiana, representing the different Boards of Trade there, are visiting some of the most prominent business points in the Western and Northern States, with a view of cultivating, if possible, a more intimate commercial relationship with these sections. They will find it to their advantage to pay Pittsburgh a visit before their return.

THE negotiation of the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds is now next in order. The amount ordered to be issued under the Funding Bill is $300,000,000. These bonds are payable fifteen years after the date of issue, and inasmuch as investors prefer long bonds, it is probable that this new loan will be absorbed even more readily than the five per cent. loan which has just been closed, and the bonds of which have only ten years to run.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says that as the whites of South Carolina pay the larger portion of the State taxes without being allowed any voice in the State government, it is proposed that they shall refuse to pay any dues in case another Republican government is elected. This is rebellion, pure and simple. It is not true that the whites of South Carolina are without "any voice in the State government." There are several counties in that State in which the Democracy have a decided majority. Does the *Republican* believe in manhood suffrage, or does it not?

EVERY day evidences increase, not only that manufactures of nearly every kind can be prosecuted advantageously in the Southern States, but that the people of that quarter are becoming more and more alive to the fact. Should interest in the matter increase as rapidly during the next five years as it has during the past two, there will spring up, in all sections of the South, manufacturing enterprises of every kind, large and small. And therein, rather in political methods, lies the true solution of the important problem of the permanent reconstruction and rehabilitation of that portion of our common country.

AN "independent" paper down East publishes "a watering place letter," in which the following passage occurs:

"Fred Grant, like a good son, is proud of his father and of the many substantial proofs that have been given of his popularity in the shape of elegant gifts. The girls were just a little bored by his incessant mention of his father, and when Fred spoke of a magnificent sword, and actually went to his room and reappeared with the sword strapped at his side, a young lady flew to the piano and commenced singing the song from "La Grand Duchesse"—'Voici le Sabre de mon Pere.'" Of course Fred was much chagrined, and left the room, while the girls joined in the chorus."

FRED GRANT is fully a thousand miles away from the nearest watering place, being attached to the CUSTAR expedition into the Black Hill country. The ghost of ANANIAS, however, it seems, is still "independently" haunting the watering places.

THE GERMANS AND THE PARTIES.

The New York *Staats Zeitung* is not pleased with the manner in which the Germans of the Northwest have lately managed their political affairs. As everybody knows, German influence in those States is very powerful, so powerful indeed as to place partisan issues in German hands. Among Germans of both the great political parties in all sections of the United States there has recently been slight difference of opinion as to the necessity of early and independent action on their part, if they would successfully maintain what they believe to be precious personal rights and liberties, and naturally all have looked to those Western States in which Germans are most numerous and intelligent, with anxiety to see what course they should pursue in the emergency. To the New York editor just referred to it does not appear that in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa German influence has been made fittingly available in the political conventions lately held. The past had taught him to expect better things. He admits, however, that the failure or shortcoming is very easily accounted for. More than any other class of citizens the Germans are dissatisfied and at variance with the old party organizations, and yet they could not heartily identify themselves with the party of the Grangers. Iowa, it seems, was the only State in which they proposed to go hand in hand with the Grangers, who at first promised well as a political party. When they had thrown off the chrysalis and proved themselves unsound both on the financial question and the temperance question, the Germans were placed in an embarrassed position. It should seem however, that choosing the "anti-monopoly party" as the lesser evil, they intend to stand by the Grangers.

In Illinois the Germans took hardly any part in the Republican State Convention, while in the Independent Convention they were not represented at all, and the action of both conventions was such as to make impossible the co-operation of the Germans with the organizations represented by them. Moreover, the reorganization of the Democratic party, proposed and agitatated by the leading German paper of the State seems to promise no success. The Germans of Illinois are not inclined to fight their battle under the Democratic banner.

In the State of Indiana, both the Republicans and the Independents having repelled the Germans by their declarations on the subjects of finance and temperance, the Germans have resolved to support the Democracy. As to this statement we can not help thinking that there is some misunderstanding or miscalculation on the part of those who manage German interests. The New York *Staats Zeitung* speaks of the act of the Germans in adhering to the Democratic party as a "desperate resolution," and such it certainly seems to be when one learns that the Central Committee which may be supposed to have negotiated the coalition, actually endorses the platform of the Democratic State Convention, though the financial policy therein recommended is the financial policy generally condemned by the Germans of Indiana. Doubtless, in forming an alliance with the Democrats, respectable Germans in general intended and expected that, in return for their support the Democrats should allow them due influence in determining the State and national policy to be maintained by the party and in the selection of the functionaries to advocate and vote for it. Certainly they did not intend to surrender all their most valued principles on the mere condition that the Democrats should oppose prohibition. To assume such a bargain would be very unjust to German conscience and German intelligence, and is besides inconsistent with the well established and well merited reputation of the nationality. In this character we doubt not we have the real explanation of the failure commented upon by the New York journalist. The truth is that, however a few leaders might be willing to do, the great mass of German Americans in ordinary times are really disinclined to make the beer question the great issue in political conflict. Had they been willing to do so, had the Germans of the Northwest been as earnest and unanimous on the subject as a few agitators desired them to be, they might and would have made their influence felt in a degree to be remembered. But as "beer question," as it is called, is with them largely a question of personal freedom and private right concerning which they soon learn that the vast majority of the American people are at one with them, and they are content to fight the battle of principle in the dispassionate and gradual way in which alone final and permanent victory is possible.

PERSONAL.

"Buffalo Bill" is piloting a party of wealthy Englishmen on a Western hunting tour. They are now in the Yosemite Valley.

Henry Ward Beecher's regular annual income from his church, his lectures, and his newspaper, aggregate sixty-five thousand dollars.

A leading Philadelphia merchant, who was made bankrupt by the failure of the Franklin Savings Fund and Jay Cooke & Co., has become hopelessly insane.

For the first time in his life Wendell Phillips has been tendered a public office, and such an office—Commissioner of Lunacy for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Utica *Herald* says William J. Gaynor, Tilton's prosecutor, was a Utican, and adds: "He is a young gentleman of promising ability as a lawyer, and he is respected by all who know him. His character and habits are irreproachable.

Facetiously speaking, the Attorney General is lost. Seriously, nothing is known of his whereabouts. He left Washington a fortnight ago, to make a flying trip to Atlantic City, since which time nothing has been heard from him. Delegations from several of the Southern States have been here for several days, awaiting him. His chief clerk has telegraphed in all directions where it was presumed he might be sojourning, but no response is elicited from him. All that is known is that he is away, and that Mrs. Williams is with him. This is the first case in the history of the government when its Attorney General could not be found when wanted.

Among the leading actors and actresses who will appear on the boards during the coming season may be named the following: J. L. Toole, John McCullough, Mrs. Katharine Rogers, Dion Boucicault, Charlotte Cushman, Joseph Jefferson, Ristori, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, John E. Owens, Mrs. Bowers, Emily Soldene, Adelaide Neilson, Mlle. Aimee, George Vandenhoff, John Gilbert, Lester Wallack, Barry Sullivan, George Fawcett Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, Miss Clara Morris, Mrs. Lander, Edwin L. Davenport, Edwin Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Miss Rose Eytinge, Lawrence Barrett, and Olive Logan.

The commercial value of John Bright has recently had a notable illustration in England. Some time since Mr. William Nassau Molesworth wrote a history of modern and contemporary England, and, although the work was prepared with great care, it fell almost dead on the market, and only two hundred copies were sold. But in his last great speech at Manchester, Mr. Bright spoke of the book in a casual way, and within the next fortnight the whole trade remained of the first thousand was bought up. The publishers then issued an edition of fifteen hundred, which was also bought up. They then brought out a cheaper edition—1s6.—which has disappeared. And they are now bringing out another to meet the steady demand.

The etherial blue color of the sky is due to minute particles of matter which float in the air. When these particles removed, the appearance of the sky would be dead black. It is a fact in optics that exceedingly fine portions of matter disperse or scatter the blue rays of light, coarser portions scatter red rays, still coarser portions scatter all the rays, making white light. An atmosphere is full of aqueous vapor, the particles of which diffuse white light in all directions. When these particles are enlarged, they become visible in form of clouds. The vapor particles of the white clouds are supposed to be finer and lighter than those of the dark clouds. That the diffusion of light in our atmosphere, the blue coloring of the sky and the colors of the clouds, are due to the presence of matter floating in the air, has been conclusively proven by Tyndall. On passing a beam of sunlight through a glass tube, the beam is rendered brilliantly visible by the reflection of light from the dust particles floating in the air contained in the tube. But on removing the dust particles, which is done by filtering the air by cotton wool, or causing the air to pass over a flame, the beam of light is no longer visible in the tube.

Arrangements are being made with the Customs department of Canada by which accurate statistical returns of the trade relations between that and our own country can be secured.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Further Particulars of the Late Fire—Losses and Insurance—The Do-Nothings—A Fire Engine Needed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., July 31, 1874.

Last night's fire, an account of which we telegraphed you, proves very disastrous to our town, as the destruction of the extensive foundry and machine shops of Brown, Son & Co., is a loss that will be felt by the entire community, as it was the most important manufactory we had. All the machinery used in the many mills in the whole country around was made and kept in repair by this establishment, and the inconvenience to our mill-men will be great. Besides all this, the many men thrown out of employment will feel very sensibly this calamity, coming as it does, when the times are so hard.

The loss of Brown, Son & Co., will exceed fifty thousand dollars. On the building, machinery, &c., they have an insurance of fifteen thousand dollars. This insurance was carried by companies represented by the agency of Scott & Maize, who will at once have the losses adjusted and paid. We understand that it is the intention of Messrs. Brown, Son & Co. to rebuild as soon as possible, and with their well known energy and enterprise we hope at an early day to see their works again in operation.

The Brookville House, a large frame building, was in imminent danger, and it was only by the almost superhuman efforts of our citizens that the fire was stayed there. The building was considerably damaged by the fire and water used in extinguishing the flames. Mr. Steft's barn and ice house, contiguous to his hotel, were burned down. He estimates his loss at two thousand dollars; no insurance. We trust that the fiery ordeal that the proprietor has just experienced will restrain him from any further defiance of law, order and morality.

The large barn of Sheriff Barr was saved with difficulty. His loss is about one hundred dollars. The blacksmith shop of Mr. Robert Snyder, between the foundry and hotel was torn down; but the contents were all removed. We believe there is no other place which can turn out such determined workers at a fire as our town, and last night their efforts were indeed heroic, as had they yielded one iota to the flames, it is hard to tell where the devastation would have ended. Still we noticed a number of gentlemen who, with their hands in their pockets, were saunteringly about taking care to avoid all danger of getting their broad cloth singed, or of coming in contact with any of the muddy creek water. But such lazy good-for-nothings are not worthy even a passing notice. Let them go; the town was saved without them, as, thank Providence, we have plenty of men who *will* work.

Superintendent Phillips is highly commended for his prompt forethought in telegraphing to Renova for a fire engine, which, we understand, was in readiness to start to our relief, when notified that the fire was under control.

The usual "fire meeting," which is held here after every fire, to pass resolutions to get a fire engine, has not yet been called; but this occasion will certainly not be allowed to pass. MENTOR.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Where's Moulton?

Has Moulton any mind to make up?

Illinois has a Mule party, and Michigan a *mulier* party.

A Chinese Consul is to be appointed for San Francisco.

There is as yet no clue to the mystery in that Philadelphia child-stealing case.

The disease known as "Beechersthusiana" is gradually dying out.

To step outside the Republican ranks is to sink into the slough of political jobbery.

The people to Moulton:

"Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!"

Lucus a non lucendo. The artist Page painted his "Christ" from sittings of Tilton.

Almost everywhere the iron manufacturers are reported as in a more hopeful mood.

And now far away Oregon is going to cultivate direct commercial relations with Europe.

A Western paper wishes Beecher to confess, and thus "pave the way for future usefulness!"

"Pride goeth before a Fall." She was married to him out in Wisconsin, the other day.

The lumber yards in all parts of the country are overstocked, while the demand is very light.

Every one of the meagre handful of the old Virginia politicians left is trying to get into Congress.

Olive Logan has written a work entitled "The Woman who Talks." It is not an autobiography.

Since the last Chicago fire eleven insurance companies have withdrawn from doing business in that city.

It is estimated that the foreign immigration to this country this year will only be about half what it was last year.

Business is somewhat poor this year, and consequently candidates for public office are numberless as the grasshoppers.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* imagines "a greenback quivering under the meteoric signature of Gen. Spinner."

The package demand for dry goods has now fairly commenced, and the season opens under generally favorable auspices.

The Brooklyn scandal has had at least one good effect. It has thoroughly cured the hydrophobia in that city and New York.

Why does it happen that, in the background of every current evil or scandal, General Butler is sure to put in an appearance?

The Postal Convention with France went into effect on Saturday. The postage on letters to France is now nine cents per half ounce.

There seems to be a general hesitation on the part of the Democracy whether to pray this year, "good Lord" or "good devil."

The Cincinnati *Times* says that men and hyenas are the only animals that laugh. It forgets "Timely Topics" of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

Beecher's paper, the *Christian Union*, has an "Uppermost Topics" department, but there is nothing about that "Brooklyn sorrow" in it.

It is not generally known that a modern trans-Atlantic steamer displaces, by the rapidity of her movements, six of the larger sailing ships.

Baltimore papers say that such a prostration as now affects the shipping interest of that port has not been experienced during the past fifteen years.

Illinois railroads receive no liquors for transportation into Iowa, unless the shipment is accompanied by a certificate of the consignee's license to sell.

Is it not about time there was an end of this everlasting muddle between the Postoffice Department and the railway people, touching the postal car service?

We shall not attend the celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the battle of Antietam, at Caldwell, Ohio. Private Dalzell is to deliver the welcoming address.

The British Columbians do not find their bosoms throbbing with loyalty to the Dominion so much as they did; in fact, they are beginning to allude to it as "a fraud."

London has recently experienced a great and sudden rainfall, less disastrous, but not unlike in character that which brought such ruin and desolation on us a week ago.

The proper cue of the Southern people, if they want to return to power, is to convince the negroes that they intend justice, and so to win their confidence and their votes.

There is now not an employee in the Treasury Department who is not appointed by law, and the payment of whose salary is not provided for in the regular appropriation bill.

The California people as well as the residents of British Columbia, are earnestly discussing the probable effect of the reciprocity treaty on their respective interests. The general sentiment is of an adverse character.

Anticipating the contingency of the cars being thrown off between Philadelphia and Baltimore, the acting Postmaster General has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania railroad to carry the mails by a circuitous route.

Rogues in grain. A corner in corn has just been effected in Chicago, extending from Iowa to Liverpool, and taking in New York. The object is to control the market and handle the balance of the crop of the present year.

Advertising has created many a new business, enlarged many an old business, revived many a dull business, rescued many a failing business, and preserved many a large business, and it insures success in any business.

The July agricultural report, just out, is, in the main, a very encouraging exhibit of the crop prospects of the country. There is an increase in the corn area of two million acres, the percentage of increase being the largest in the South.

STATE NEWS

Luzerne agricultural fair begins October 6th.

A large shoe factory is to be established in Lancaster.

Reading thieves mumble prayers while robbing their victims.

A soldier of the Mexican war shot himself dead in York the other day.

A Catholic convent and school house are to be erected in the city of Lock Haven.

The iron columns for the Centennial building are being cast in the shops of Messrs. Sands & Co., Pottstown.

An Episcopal Church is being erected at Williamsport which will be trimmed with brown stone from Hummelstown.

F. Prentice won the boat race for fifty barrels of oil, at Parker city on the 31st ult. L. H. Smith was his opponent.

Jacob Paulus was killed by the premature explosion of a blast in a stone quarry near Nazareth, a few days ago.

The model honest man has been found at last. He lives in Johnstown, found an umbrella and advertised for its owner.

Lambertville has an old fame house, which a local paper says was erected by Lafayette "long before the revolution."

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, contemplates, it is said, the publication of a penny morning paper in Baltimore.

The reunion of the survivors of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment will be held in Reading on the 17th of September, and not in Philadelphia.

The largest oil still in the world is in the refinery of Porter, Morelant & Co., at Titusville. It is forty-five feet in diameter, nine feet deep, and holds 3,500 barrels of oil.

A boy named Franklin Fricker, aged sixteen, was knocked down by a vicious horse he was unhitching, and pawed to death with his fore-feet, at Coopersburg, Lehigh county.

Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Meadville, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Mercer County Agricultural Society, during the fair at Stoneboro.

Miss Mary Faber, of Meadville, took the veil in St. Joseph's Benedictine Convent, in Elk county, on the 24th. Bishop Mullen, of the Erie Diocese, officiated. Miss Faber will hereafter be known as Sister Agatha.

A call is issued for a reunion of the surviving members of the 125th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Albona, September 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

There is now living in Wayne township, Schuylkill county, a lady aged eighty-six, whose decendants are six children, seventy-four grand-children and eighty great-grand-children.

An enterprising Snyder county man killed an old goat, and disposed of the meat in market for spring lamb. His customers didn't want any more "sprong butter" of that kind.

A Pottsville little boy who was present and held a pistol at an accidents shooting affair which took place over a week ago, was so badly scared that he ran off and hasn't been heard of since.

The work on the new Opera Block on Main street, in Conneautville, is being rapidly pushed forward. The siding is on, timners have commenced on the roof, and the lower story is being lathed.

The terrible accident, reporter to have occurred in Hayfield, in which alittle boy had both arms cut off by a mowing machine, turns out to be a hoax. The item originated in the Meadville *Republican*.

The next annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of America will be held at Scranton, commencing on the 7th of August, in the hall of St. Columbkill's Young Men's Literary Society.

The Odd Fellows of Marietta, Lancaster county, will dedicate their new hall on the 11th of August. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Grand Master and other officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The Lebanon *News* tells the story of an attempted abduction of a beautiful child whose parents reside on Eighth street, Lebanon, but gives no names. The supposed abductor is described as "well dressed and of fine appearance."

A Pottsville Bridget was told by her mistress to fry some potatoes and grate some chocolate. When the lady went to the kitchen to make the chocolate, she found the delegate from Erin cooking potatoes and chocolate in the same pan.

Daniel Lowe, of York county, has caught three hundred and nine black bass at Conewago Falls since the 1st of June—the highest catch in one day being forty-five. About 2,000 bass have been taken with the hook there since the commencement of the fishing season.

Joshua Bawman, Esq., for more than a quarter of a century the Secretary of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, and for two years past its President, died Tuesday evening at his residence in Muncy, after a lingering illness, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Lebanon Grangers are frauds. They don't take kindly to practical agricultural labor. They decline to respond to invitations to assist at harvesting, holding that their sphere is theoretical farming. Their Sheriff, whose vests would be ruined by perspiration.

At present dozens of Indians and their squaws can be seen on the streets of Warren, having come to town to sell berries, which are very plenty in the surrounding country. As a general thing, they are but ill-clad, their hair and faces unkempt, and their whole appearance repulsive.

Mr. Klink, of Unionville, has a house full of boarders and several hives of bees. The other day the hives were overturned and the bees poured out in large numbers, attacking the boarders and Mr. Klink, who "and travel along the roads that center at Mr. Klink's house had to be suspended."

It is now stated that J. M. Bush, of Altoona, did not elope with a young girl, but left home entirely on account of domestic infelicity. The girl said to have gone with him is now and has been for some months sewing for families in this city. Mr. Bush did not leave his wife destitute, as was at first reported.

Two Russian civil engineers have just concluded a visit to the Lehigh Valley, Mauch Chunk in particular. They were Joseph Kuinkooski and Thomas Krajerski, and their business was the inspection of American railroad locomotives, with a view to their further introduction on Russian railways.

Womelsdorf boasts of the following tall men: Isaac Holtzman, six feet six inches; George Wertz, six feet four inches; Daniel Heister, six feet three and one-half inches; Isaac Wegley, six feet four inches; a Mr. Rankin, from Indiana, six feet three and one-half inches, and David Parson, six feet two and one-half inches.

The Connellsville *Regulator*, Vol. I., No. 1, has reached this office. It is about the size of a piece of chalk, and is edited and published by Charles S. Newcomer, aged twelve years, and promises to "give publicity to the little 'irregularities' of those who violate the rules of decency and order, without respect to person, sex or condition."

The following is a copy of an inscription on a placard in a store window up in the oil regions:

the Peppermint Oil
for
Hed ake
Bellie "
Toth "

this oil anny person ort to have a botle in his pocket it will kure anny kine sickness ware it happen.

The desperado who was killed while attempting to take the life of Alfred Green, a mine-boss, at Jermyn, Luzerne county, remains unknown. His outfit is thus described by a Scranton newspaper: "A large revolver with five chambers, two of which were unloaded, and bearing the mark of the 'Birmingham (England) Arms Company' was found by his side where he lay. In his possession was found an English shilling with a hole in it, four cents, a tobacco pouch, two clay pipes and an old billy that has evidently seen some service."

Snake stories having become stale, flat and unprofitable, the Reading *Times and Dispatch* has gone into the bird business, as witness the following: Dr. Landis, druggist, at the corner of Ninth and Elm streets, has a curiosity in his store, that we venture to say is not equalled anywhere in this section. It is a bird that passes the whole day in catching flies, remaining in the store during the night and refusing all bird seed and other feed. It came to the store on Monday and has been there ever since. The bird is the size of a canary, is color on the back is like that of a whip-poorwill, the breast of a light grayish hue, while the bill resembles that of a humming bird, though not so long, and altogether is a pretty and well proportioned specimen of the feathered tribe.

The men employed in the Spring Brook Colliery of the Glenwood Coal Company, in the Wyoming region, to the number of one hundred and fifty, have struck, owing to the fact that a few days ago the inside boss discharged three men from the mine for some irregularity of conduct. The rest of the employees remonstrated with the boss and demanded a restoration of their companions, but he refused. Subsequently a committee of the miners waited on the coal company's officers and said the facts before them, with a request that the men be restored to work, regardless of the determination of the boss to keep them away. The answer was that the boss should be sustained at all hazards; that his duty was to supervise and to punish all irregularities by all legal means; to employ men when he wanted them, and to discharge whenever occasion required. Hence the strike.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Curing versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. No; its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty in the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cures are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous ailments it tones the sentients and motive fibres, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

Open daily from 9 to 6 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bafley, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE BIG ENGLISHMAN'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,
Commonly Called "York's Liniment."
For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, and all ailments of the Flesh, Bone and Muscle in the Human Family, as well as in the Animal Kingdom, it stands unrivaled.
For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, and has been NEWLY FITTED UP AND REFURNISHED, and provides comfortable accommodations for nearly five hundred guests.
For further particulars address the proprietor,
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern improvements, and has been elegantly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, &c. It is one of the largest on the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and one of the most attractive points on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent on application. Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. CARPENTER,
E. L. CARPENTER.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
Summer Excursion Route Book.
SEASON OF 1874.
THE SECOND EDITION of this attractive and popular work is now ready for distribution. It embraces nearly three hundred pages, handsomely printed, covering some of the most interesting regions open to Summer travel.
The beauty of American forest scenery is, during the early autumn months, unequaled in the world; and this attractive book is already enhanced by the delightful temperature of September and October. At that season the scenery at and about the Mineral watering places is at new scenes of enjoyment, and to those the books is offered as a guide. Full information contained in its pages will enable thousands to prolong their visit to the country, and secure an enduring impression that the lengthened vacation has been well spent.
Excursion Tickets and information of routes can be obtained at the following Ticket Offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad:
Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.....Altoona.
Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.....Pittsburgh.
No. 78 Fifth Avenue.....Pittsburgh.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.
L. P. FARMER,
Ass't. Gen'l. Pass. Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. aul,3,5

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE and ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.

JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, as heretofore, under the firm name of

White, Orr & Co.

JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing between GEO. DODDS and ALEX. R. CASKEY, comprising the firm of DODDS & CASKEY, Xenia, O., and Pittsburgh, Pa., in the Monumental Granite and Marble Trade, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unfinished contracts and business of the firm at Xenia will be completed by GEO. DODDS, and at Pittsburgh by ALEX. CASKEY, who will continue the business at corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second streets.

GEO. DODDS.
ALEX. R. CASKEY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE Firm, I cordially recommend my former partner to the confidence and patronage of the public.

GEO. DODDS.

August 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between W. F. AUSTIN and J. S. HAYMAKER, of Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of AUSTIN & HAYMAKER, Attorneys-at-Law, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. S. HAYMAKER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment, at his office, No. 154 Fifth avenue.

[Signed] W. F. AUSTIN.
J. S. HAYMAKER.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1874.

NOTICE.

The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled

ONIONS & BALDWIN,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,
67 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.....GEORGE R. SNOWDEN
JAS. R. & GEO. R. SNOWDEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
NO. 522 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,
Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of Instruction liberal. All studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught by first approved methods of best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for students' practice daily use. Sunday services. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in English and Training. Fundamental instruction in Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.
JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
President of Faculty.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 8 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Extensive grounds. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st, when all pupils should be present. New school will report September 29th, when teachers will class them.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern with Medical Science, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution. Military Drill.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY, PA.
Du

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 1, 1874.

The following is the usual telegraphic report of the condition of the New York associated banks, received to-day:

Loans, decrease	$2,155,500
Specie, decrease	1,353,000
Legal tenders, increase	2,104,100
Deposits, decrease	1,572,000
Circulation, decrease	5,400
Reserve, increase	1,144,100

The large and continued increase in the reserves of the banks is the especial feature of the statement, and shows the unhealthy increase of money in the great monetary centers. Notwithstanding the heavy deposit of greenbacks at Washington made necessary by the requirements of the new currency law, the item of legal tenders shows an increase of $2,104,100.

The general features of the money market remain unchanged. There was an increased demand for currency from the interior for payment of wool and stock shipments and several banks report large amounts sent out by express. Notwithstanding this movement of currency, exchange on the East has become scarce and in some cases has sold at a premium.

A fair demand for loans was experienced by some of the banks while with others applications were reported light. The banks easily take all good paper offered by their regular customers, but show great caution in treating with outside borrowers. In the open market the offerings of paper are moderate, and no difficulty is found in placing approved names; but this class of paper in the hands of the brokers is scarce and there is a demand for first class paper maturing in sixty or ninety days. The rates of interest remain unchanged.

In trade circles there are few signs of awakening activity, yet everybody seems hopeful of the future.

We are not among those who delight in croaking. At the same time we have not been disposed to give entire credence to those who take a roseate view of the future, and who predict a return this fall of the wonderful activity of last season. That the revival will come we certainly believe, but shall not be surprised if it is not fully realized before another spring, and maybe not until the harvest of 1875 is gathered.

—Scotland has eleven banks and over eight hundred branches, or a banking office for each 4,000 of her 3,400,000 people; the capital of her banks is $45,000,000, and the average amount of deposits, all of which are upon interest, is $325,000,000, or nearly one hundred dollars for every man, woman and child. We had on the first of May, 1874, 1,978 banks and no branches, or a bank for each 20,000 of our 40,000,000 people, but our banks are much more concentrated in a few cities. The capital of our banks is $490,977,101, and the average deposit for the previous six months was $642,164,282, or only sixteen dollars per head. If our average deposit was in proportion to that of Scotland it would amount to $4,000,000,000, all of which would be employed in productive work.

If New England possessed as widely diffused a banking system as that of Scotland, it is not to be doubted that her hardy sons would be far more likely to retain their old home and maintain the New England character upon her own hills and in her own valleys, rather than to emigrate to the fat lands and prairies of the West.

The area of New England that might be used for cultivation and grazing, leaving out the forests and mountain country of Maine and New Hampshire, would not be very different from that of Scotland, 31,000 square miles; and the population of such habitable area is now about the same, or 3,400,000 people. It is doubtless true that the savings of the people of New England on deposit in banks are greater than those of the Scotch; the difference is in method. The deposits of the working people of New England are in savings institutions, those of the Scotch chiefly in commercial banks of deposit and discount.

Let us consider the probable effect in New England of a system similar to that of Scotland, to-wit, that there should be over eight hundred banking offices scattered about the land, or one to each village where enough people reside to made and discounts obtained. The first effect would be that no one would keep money in the house or shop, but would daily deposit every dollar for the sake even of a small rate of interest on the deposits. That a large aggregate deposit could thus be gathered cannot be doubted. A well established system of banking on the Scotch method would not only have saved many losses on poor investments, but would have been fruitful in great increase of production, and in preventing the decrease in farming industry. It is folly to talk of farming having ceased to be profitable in New England. The changes that have come call for more capital, and this the banks would have supplied, for more skill and intelligence, and these the habits of banking and habits of thrift would have called out.—*August Atlantic.*

—Speaking of the placing of the new 5 per cent. loan the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: Its political significance is that its negotiation is another step in removing any doubts as to the prompt and absolute redemption of the United States five-twenties in gold. They are now all within the option of the Administration to be called in for reimbursement in gold. The holders will neither be asked to receive nor menaced with greenbacks in any possible contingency. The lower rate of bonds will be sold for gold and the gold applied to the payment of the five-twenties. It is confidently believe that if no mistake be made with the new 4½ per cent. loan there will be no five-twenties outstanding by the 4th of July, 1876, upon which the greenback issue can be pressed, and the gross and net expenditure of the public faith by the removal of all pretext of Democratic repudiation will be due to the present Administration.

The report of the import and export trade of the port of New York for the fiscal year ending June 30, has been published, from which we learn that the total value of goods exported during that time amounts to $354,648,806, against $332,573,520 last year, and $285,488,596 in 1872. The total value of imports during the past fiscal year was $396,090,810; for 1873 there were $420,385,032, and for 1872, $415,808,912.

These figures show an improvement in our foreign trade in our favor of nearly $50,000,000—a state of affairs, if it be continued, that will of more toward putting our home trade, on a gold basis, than all the legislation yet attempted by Congress.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 1, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109⅝	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	117¼	....	....	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118⅛	....	....	....
5-20's, 1862	114¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1864	115¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	116¼	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	116¼	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	117⅛	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	118	....	....	....
10-40's	112¾	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	111⅝	....	....	....
Registered, 1907	105½	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Adams Express	....	108¾	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	73¼	....	73¼
American Express	....	60¾	....	60¾
New York Central	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Erie	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
Michigan Central	....	75⅞	....	....
Michigan Southern	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Cleveland and Pitts	....	88⅞	....	88⅞
Chicago & Northw'n	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
Rock Island	99	98¾	....	....
St. Paul, common	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Wabash, common	38⅜	37¾	36¾	36¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜
Union Pacific	....	....	....	24⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	115
Boston, Hart. & Erie	....	12¾	....	12¾
Harlem	....	....	55¼	....
Hannibal & St. Jos	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
C., C. and I. C	....	....	....	40
Money	....	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	50¾	....
Pennsylvania scrip	102¼	102½
Reading	55⅜	56
United Companies of N. Jersey	125¾	....
Oil Creek	....	....
Lehigh Valley	61⅝	....
Central Transportation Company	43½	44
Empire Transportation Company	52¾	53
Pan-handle 7s	64	....

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 1, 1874.

There was only an average trade movement among wholesale merchants to-day, business among produce and commission houses being quite active, and in general wholesale trade rather quiet. The tendency of prices in grain and produce is downward, as is to be expected, and the movement in that direction will probably continue as the season advances, and the yield of grain, fruit and vegetables comes more generally into market.

We learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette* that a shipment of a thousand barrels of flour was made on the 28th ult., from Madison, Ind., which was consigned directly to Liverpool, England.

Advices from Chicago show a remarkable corner in oats and corn by which the prices for grain were forced up some 2) per cent. on Friday afternoon, at which advance the shorts' dealers had to cover their July contracts. This speculative advance will probably not affect the market here permanently. In Chicago yesterday the market returned to the former figures.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,305	Apples, bbls	154	Cheese, lbs	22	Wheat, sks	340	Oats, sks	1,000	Butter, pkgs	507	Bacon, tcs	27
Oats, sks	2,000	Butter, pkgs	507	Bacon, tcs	27	Potatoes, bus	35	Hay, bales	400				

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, for the week ending August 1st, 1874:

Flour, bbls.	Apples, bbls.	Cheese, lbs.	Corn, sks.	Wheat, sks.	Oats, sks.	Butter, pkgs.	Bacon, tcs.	Bacon, lbs.
1,500	123	257	340	850	2,583	....	7,994	359
1,430	58	....	510	510	901	93	....	410
2,700	93	....	1,170	663	972	22	....	965
1,528	62	234	360	510	427	205	....	149
1,400	29	222	....	340	214	22	....	27
305	84	....	....	340	....	....	....	....
9,073	387	922	2,380	3,273	4,987	117	8,461	996

The following quotations are prices realized upon wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a firm feeling on oats and corn, and a transitory advance caused by the speculative advance in Chicago. Wheat was steady at $1 25@1 30 for No. 1 winter; $1 20 for old red winter; $1 30@1 35 for new amber; old ditto, $1 35. Corn was higher, and prices were quoted at a very material advance, but it is not probable that the extreme prices quoted will be maintained. The market was fairly quotable yesterday at 72@73c for car; shelled, high mixed and yellow, 80@82c; low mixed, 77@79c. Oats were firm, and the market was somewhat excited; for old, quotations were made as high as 86c, but the market was kept rather steady by the fact that new oats were arriving. We quote Western mixed, old 56@58c; new mixed 54@56c; new white, 56@58c. Rye was quiet and unchanged at $1 05. The receipts of grain have been very light, as will be seen from the following statement of grain received this week compared with the receipts of the previous week:

	Last week.	This week.
Wheat, bushels	17,232	8,187
Corn, bushels	7,665	5,350
Barley, bushels	425	....
Rye, bushels	267	....
Oats, bushels	45,570	12,407
Total	70,259	26,004

FLOUR—Receipts continue free amounting to 9,073 barrels for the week. The market is modcrately active at the following prices: St. Louis $9 50@10 50 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00; ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers, are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—Receipts continue very free and prices are weak. We quote prime baled hay at $22 00 @24 00 on track; from store, $24 00@25 00; on the hart, $20 00@23 00. On the Allegheny market prices are as follows: No. 1 timothy $26 00@27 00; No. 2, $24 00@25 00; common $20 00@22 00.

MILL FEED—The market is very firm and firm. Bran is quoted at 95c@$1 05; middlings are steady, at 90@95c; oil meal $1 50@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The supply is liberal, 154 barrels having arrived on Friday. Prices tend downward. We quote choice $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; common $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—The market is better supplied and a shade lower. We quote choice at 20@23c; medium 15@18c; common 10@12c ₱ lb.

BERRIES—We quote blackberries 75c@$1 00 ₱ basket; $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl; whortleberries $1 25 ₱ bucket; $6 00@7 00 ₱ stand.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@33c; dark 27@30c ₱ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring chickens, old 70@75c ₱ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—Receipts are very light, amounting to only 22 boxes this week, against 2,631 for the previous week. The market is firm with an upward tendency at 12@13½c for Ohio factory; 12½@12¾c for Western Reserve.

EGGS—The market is dull and lower at 16@17c ₱ dozen fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 60@75c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 40@50c as to quality.

HONEY—Under sales of a car load lot from this year, prices are firmer. We quote growth of 1873 at 25@28c ₱ lb; old stock 16@20c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—The market is fairly supplied. We quote at 2 00@2 25 ₱ box as to quality.

PEARS—We quote at $2 50@3 00 ₱ box. Supply good.

POTATOES—There is an active demand with good supply; prices are steady at $3 75@4 00 for choice; $2 75@3 00 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in demand at $3 40@3 60; flax seed dull at $1 30@1 35; clover seed inactive and nominal.

WATERMELONS—Prices are lower under the influence of a free supply. We quote watermelons $10 00@20 00 ₱ hundred; canteloupes $2 00@10 00; muskmelons $3 50@4 00 per barrel.

VEGETABLES—We quote cabbages at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; tomatoes, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bushel; cucumbers $3 00@4 00 ₱ bbl; onions $1 00@3 50 bbl; green peas $3 00@4 00 ₱ bbl; new beans $2 00@3 00 ₱ box.

GROCERIES.

There is little to report in groceries, trading being rather quiet. Sugars are firm in sympathy with eastern markets, while coffees remain dull and depressed. Teas and molasses are quiet. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.		₱ lb.	
Fancy	25c	Oolong	25c@$1 00
Choice	23½c	Souchong	25c@ 80c
Prime	24 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Good	23 c	Strictly choice N O	@ 65c
Java	34 c	Good	@ 55c
Roasted Coffees.			
Rio, in papers	28 c	Demerara	65@70c
Rio, in bulk	27c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	35c	Ex. white sugar	@ 75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@ 65c
Standard A	11 c	Lower grades	45@55c
Standard B	10½c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard extra C	10½c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard hards	11c	Common	7½@8c
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Jangoon	@8 c
American extra C	9¾c	*Raisins.*	
Teas.		Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	80@$1 00	Valentia, ₱ lb	@14c
Uungwder	50@75c	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	55c@ 1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	55c@ 1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market is unchanged. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams 9½c; canvassed shoulders, canvassed, 7½c; breakfast bacon, clear 16¾c; rib 13c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders ₱ lb, 7½c; fully salted do, 11@12c; short rib sides, do, 12c; clear sides, do, 12½c; hams prime, 14c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, ₱ lb, 14c; refined for summer use, in tes, do, 14½c, ½ bbls, do, 14¾c; buckets, do, 15c; in 3 ₱ cadinis, do, 15½c; in 1 ₱ cadinis, do, 15½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 16¾c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 16½c; in 6 ₱ do, 16½c.

FISH—Dealers report trade in this line moderate, with a good demand for new mackerel. Prices are a little lower generally.

No. 1 extra mess	Medium do $5 00
No. 1 mess do $6 25@6 50	Medium do 4 75
No. 1 mess do 5 25	White fish 4 75
Extra No. 1 shore 5 00	Lake herring 5 50
Extra No. 1 bay 4 75	Scaled herring 6 75
No. 1 bay 4 50	Potomac herring 6 75
Extra trout 4 50	Potomac herring, No. 2 bay 3 50
No. 2 bay 3 25	Half bbl do 1 85
New No. 3 2 00	Potamac shad, half bbls 3 00
Georges codfish, bbls 7 00	Do 100 6 50

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store 13@13½c ₱ gallon for 150 test, and the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@95c; No. 1 summer 80@90c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Is in fair supply. We quote prime and 6¼ @6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 72 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 36 gallons, $10 00@11 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $22 50@25 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 25. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in case of 5 doz bottles, ₱ 75@5 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, ₱ 75@5 00 ₱ doz; Wm. Younger's bottled ale, ₱ doz. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 75 ₱ doz Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HOOKWINES—The market is firm and a shade higher. We quote alcohol at $2 10 @2 15 ₱ gallon; Highwines firm and advanced at $1 02@1 05 ₱ gallon.

ANNEX—Soda ash, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note sales of three tons at private terms; 5½@6c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ¼ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 00; 5 ₱ cans $22 50; 25 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Inchet A Brown cottons 11c; Eagle 11c; Idaho 10¼c; Duquesne 9½c; Mangohla 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 10c; Nonantuck 10¼c; Pittsburg family 10c; Juniata B fine 8½c; Penn Mill 2-bus bags 35c; do 2¼ 40c; do 3-bus bags 50c; white cotton twine 34c; do colored 36c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $2 50@3 00; Punxsutawney $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $3 50@3 75 for best quality; second quality $2 50@2 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit 8½ 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 5c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 11c; pilot crackers 5c ₱ lb.

PAPERS—Baling papers 1½@5c ₱ lb, as to quality; wrapping 4½@5½c; hardware papers 4½@5c; bag wrapping 4½@5½c; full papers 4½@4¾c; straw news, 1½@1½c; rag, news, 1½@1¾c; book papers 1½@1½c ₱ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Sales were made with heading as quoted at $30 00@35 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 90; country, $1 50@1 55; kegs, gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 20; half barrels, $1 50.

WOOD IN SHAPE—Bent rims, 1¼ to 1¼ inch ₱ set, $1 25; 1¾ inch, $1 40; 1¾ inch, $1 50; 1⅞ inch, $1 85; 2 inch, $1 90; 2 inch, $2 25; 2¼ inch, $3 00. Spokes—X hickory 1 to 2 inch, ₱ set, $5 00 " " " do, 1 to 2 inch, $3 75@4 00. Oak, 2¼ inch and upward, $4 00. Shafts—1¾ to 2 inch, $4 50@5 00 ₱ dozen pair; finished, $10 50 @15 00. Poles—hickory 1 to 2 inch, $2 50@3 00; finished, $15 00@21 00.

WOOL.

The market continues quiet with transactions slow, at unchanged prices. There is some movement in fine wool to the mills of the interior dealers and manufacturers, but as a general thing the market was nearly stagnant. The following prices rule as follows:

Combing	50@55c
Fine fleece	46@47c
Tub washed	48@50c
Medium fleece	44@45c
Fulled woolen	42@43c
Common fleece	40@43c
Unwashed	30@34c

The New York *Shipping List* has the following: The wants of manufacturers have been rather moderate during the week, and the sales in consequence have been comparatively light. Stocks of all kinds, but more particularly foreign, are very low, but at the moment the scarcity is not felt. Farmers there are still asking 50 cents for what is left, but it is not believed that their views will be much met. The Indiana that is being received, is readily disposed of at very satisfactory prices, and as high as 40 cents is being paid for choice lots. The quantity of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois coming forward is very light, as a large portion of those clips have been purchased by Western manufacturers."

WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 1.—There is a fair business, and prices are well maintained. Sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—XX and medium, 57@59½c; X, 52@54c; No. 1, 50@52½c; coarse, 45c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine 46@48c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 46c; combing, washed, 60@62c; combing, unwashed, 40c; Canada combing, 60@62c; fine, unwashed, 2@46c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 34@38c; tubwashed, 52@57c; Colorado, washed, 25@28c; Colorado, unwashed, 20@ 24c; coarse and medium, 30@33c; coarse, 26c; fine and medium, 40@42c; Texas, fine, unwashed, 24@26c; coarse and medium, 30@33c; California, fine and medium, 24@25c; California, coarse, 25@30c.—*North American.*

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 3, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts of crude by river & rail.	Exports per Pa. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R.
Monday, July 27	3,299	....	3,353
Tuesday, July 28	4,349	....	4,816
Wednesday, July 29	8,438	....	2,133
Thursday, July 30	6,992	....	4,942
Friday, July 31	3,691	3,450	4,827
Saturday, August 1	4,672	....	4,778
Total for week	30,531	3,450	24,181
Since July 1	1,154,979	86,705	477,990
To August 1, 1874	1,185,450	90,245	502,171
Same time 1873	1,099,952	33,990	462,996
Same time 1872	982,111	91,745	326,294
Same time 1871	655,344	63,025	331,115
Same time 1870	660,813	90,274	302,240
Same time 1869	494,911	75,720	241,890
Same time 1868	698,316	92,181	283,287

BUSINESS.

During the past week prices have remained at very nearly the bottom point, with a slight improvement in the latter part of the week, which proved only transitory. The amount of business transacted has been very large, the low prices prevailing both for crude and refined appearing to stimulate business to a remarkable degree. At present rates it is thought that the shipping and consumptive demand is fully equal to the available supply, and prices remain at their present level, there will be no further accumulation of oil at this city or producing points. The amount of crude and refined oil received and shipped during the past month has been very large, and a corresponding activity is noted in the exports to foreign countries from New York and Philadelphia. All this activity in transactions and shipments, however, has not been able to give prices any strong upward tendency, and sales are all at the extremely low figures that have ruled during the entire month.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Crude received, barrels	29,718	30,531

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past ten years:

From January 1st to August 1st, 1874	1,185,450
Same time 1873	1,099,952
Same time 1872	982,111
Same time 1871	655,344
Same time 1870	660,813
Same time 1869	494,911
Same time 1868	698,316
Same time 1867	649,709
Same time 1866	673,687
Same time 1865	210,884

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past week:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	7,011	3,450
Allegheny Valley Railroad	25,904	24,181
Total	32,915	27,631

The following are exports of refined oil East by the various railroads, for the past five years, from January 1st to August 1st:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
P. R. R.	90,274	63,025	91,745	33,990	90,245
A. V. R. R.	302,240	331,115	326,294	473,696	502,171
Total	412,514	394,740	418,139	507,686	592,416

The following is an exhibit of the exports of petroleum to foreign countries up to July 25, 1874, compared with previous years:

	1874.	1873.
Export since Jan. 1	1874.	1873.
From New York	galls. 82,987,536	75,252,855
Other ports	17,860,722	61,940,122
Total	galls. 130,836,258	119,093,345
Same time 1872	galls. 75,382,201	
Same time 1871		83,015,300

SATURDAY.

The market continues with little change in either crude or refined; transactions were very limited, and neither sellers or buyers were desirous of operating.

CRUDE.

The market for crude was a shade lower, with no activity in transactions. Spot oil on board cars is quoted at 90@95c; United at wells 71¾@75c. Sales as follows are reported from

FARMERS:	
2,000 bbls. United at wells	72¾c
2,500 bbls. United at wells	75 c
SMITH'S FERRY OIL.	

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is depressed at 95c per barrel for crude at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station; at wells 53c.

REFINED.

The market is dull but unchanged at 9½@10c for carbon oil in car lots, f. o. b. at works.

New York—Refined, spot and August is quoted at 11¾c per gallon.

Philadelphia—The market is quiet. Refined, spot and August delivery is quoted at 11¾c; September and October 11⅞@12¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

are quiet: city $1 90@1 95; at $1 50@1 55.

TITUSVILLE, August 1.—The *Courier* says: This was the dullest day of the season. No one wanted to buy and sellers were not anxious in doing nothing. There is a slight change in prices, but business was so light that it is difficult to quote the standard price of the day. Sales:

1,000 bbls. upper road, spot ..... 91 @1½
700 bbls. upper road, spot 1 00
2,000 bbls. Parkers, United at wells 72½c
2,500 bbls. Parkers, spot ..... 73 c

NEW YORK, August 1.—closing July 31.—The market is somewhat unsettled but more business is done, with a much stronger feeling in shipping. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5c; refined 11¾c, for August delivery; 11⅞c, for September; 12¼c @12½c. Philadelphia delivery in moderate demand and steady prices; refined quoted at 11¾c August delivery.

ROUSEVILLE, August 1.—The market is quiet and dull at 90c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 1.—There is nothing doing at about 90c.

TIDIOUTE, August 1.—The market is dull at 70c at wells.

OIL CITY, August 1.—The market is quiet at $1 02.

TITUSVILLE, August 1.—The market is unchanged with nothing doing at 1 02@1 02½.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Quiet. S. W. 11½c; crude in barrels 8c; in bulk 7½@8c; cases 18½c; futures—August 11¾c; September and October 11⅞@12c.

PARKERS, August 1.—United 71¾@75c; immediate 90c. The market is quiet.

Refined Oil Shipped from Pittsburg by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 1, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central	J P Lee & Co, Philadelphia	60
Citizens'	Tack Bros, Philadelphia	50
Standard	Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia	520
King & Co	H McKeever, Philadelphia	50
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia	50
John Spear	Waring Bros, Philadelphia	150
Irwin	Waring Bros, Philadelphia	148
Waring Bros	Waring Bros, Philadelphia	312
Rmsh	Waring Bros, Philadelphia	300
Vesta	Waring Bros, Philadelphia	240
J A McKeever	A R McHenry, Philadelphia	100
Lockhart & Fox	Lockhart, F & Co, Philadelphia	300
National	Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia	300
Total		4,507

Crude Oil Received by River.

The amount of crude received at this point from the oil regions by river, during the month of June, was 9,448 bbls.

IRON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

July 30.—We are unable to report any improvement in demand or advance in prices in this market although we have such reports from many other quarters. The disposition of consumers continues to be to buy no more than their immediate requirements, and speculators show no disposition to operate at any price or on any terms. A correspondent in the Lehigh Valley writes us that pig iron is moving from the Lehigh Valley more actively than for some months past. There continues to be a scarcity of gray forge. We cannot learn of any considerable sales, and we quote as last week: Foundry No. 1, $31 00@32 50; foundry No. 2, $29 00@30 00; gray forge, $27 00@28 00.

The reported advances on the other side have at last operated to strengthen the market, and the several cases holders are more than their views. Stocks are being reduced and are now in small compass, and this figure per lb. $46; Carnbroe, $34@34 50; Eglinton, $35@35 50. Summerlee and Gartsherrie are not in stock.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

[*Specially reported by cable for The Iron Age.*]

WEDNESBURY, July 29, 1874.

Scotch Pig.—Immediately after the favorable report was dispatched prices went up, and have since been steadily firm, the market being strong, with a large business doing. Following are makers' prices:

Coltness No. 1	117s 6d
Gartsherrie No. 1	115s
Glengarnock No. 1	100s
Eglinton	105s

Manufactured Iron—The market is quiet, with demand improving, and a fair amount of business doing. Prices are steady at £10 10s@£12 for best Staffordshire bars.

Rails—There is an improving demand for rails, and a fair amount of business has been done. Prices are steady. We quote Welsh unchanged at £7 10s@£8 5s.

BALTIMORE.

August 1.—Iron—Market for pig is more active. Sales for the week 800@1,000 tons a steady quotations, as follows: No. 1, $22 00; No. 2, $20 00; No. 3, $28 00, and mottled $25 00@ 26 00 ₱ ton. Buyers exhibit more confidence, and show more disposition to carry larger stocks, without any material enhancement of values, has imparted more tone to the market.

Manufactured Iron—During the interval since our last report, we note an improving market, and quiet the reverse of rumor, with unchanged list.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, August 1.—Domestic wool continues to come forward freely from all points; holders not disposed to urge sales except in favor of fair to good lots of Michigan and 50@52c for Ohio have been refused. Fleeces attracted considerable attention and sale of washed and unwashed, including combing and delaine, have been about as follows: Ohio and Michigan fine, Northern Ohio sold at 51@52c, but the bulk of sales were at 50@52c for medium-extra and coarse Ohio fleeces, and 60c for Wesleyan fine, and picklock Michigan sold at 48@49c for good average lots; good lines of unwashed, 46@48c, including Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, 48@ 51c. Delaine and combing in demand—sales of 200,000 lbs at 50@52c for washed, and 41½@43½c for unwashed; Kentucky firm at 45@46½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 1.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat—market steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1 20; No. 1 do $1 16@1 16½; extra white Michigan $1 20; amber Michigan $1 13; seller September $1 14; No. 1 red $1 16; No. 2 do cash and seller August $1 13; September $1 13½; No. 1 red $1 07; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 18. Corn a shade higher; high mixed 64½c; August, 64½@ September 63¼c; October 62½c; low mixed 62¾c; no grade 64½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Business was less active with commission houses, and the jobbing trade was nominal. Cotton flannels continue active and prices are firm. Woolens are still in demand. Side band prints quiet and active; Washington prints dull. Cotton laces are firm. Wool flannels brisk. The balance of the Glenham Company's fine woolens will be sold at auction Thursday next.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 16½c. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 78@80c. Oats quiet at 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80c. Pork dull and prices declined at $16 00. Bacon—shoulders 10c; clear rib 12½; clear 12¾c. Sugar cured hams 16c. Provisions in fair demand at 21½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—market steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 15; No. 2 do $1 09; seller August $1 09½; seller August $1 04½. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 54¼@55c. Oats dull and prices lower; No. 2 at 39c. Rye scarce and nominal at 76c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 seller September $1 05.

Memphis Market.

MEM

CITY MATTERS.

The Duquesne Greys

Will arrive home at 5:30 o'clock this evening. Captain Brown makes special request of all members of the Regiment now at home to meet, in uniform, at the armory at 4:30 for the purpose of receiving their comrades.

A Good Improvement.

The County Commissioners are doing a good work in replacing and reconstructing the stone steps at the Court House. The work was sadly needed, and persons having business on the hill will call the Commissioners blessed.

Death from Heart Disease.

William F. Deitchley dropped dead yesterday morning, in a stable in the rear of No. 394 Sheffield street, Allegheny. An investigation was made by the Coroner and the jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease. Deceased was twenty-nine years of age and unmarried.

Temperance Pic-Nic.

It should not be forgotten that on Thursday next, the 6th inst., the pic-nic of the St. Paul's T. A. Society takes place at Friendship Park. The proceeds are for the benefit of the library, aside from the object of the gathering, there should be a large attendance. Every arrangement has been made to provide for a pleasant time.

Not a Sinking Fund.

It has been stated that the relief fund raised for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire that took place in Allegheny on the Fourth of July had been converted into a "sinking fund." This, we are assured is not the case. It is held for distribution, and the committee will meet this evening to distribute it among the sufferers for whom it was raised. The amount on had is $2,900.

Drowned.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest late on Saturday evening on the body of David Cadogan, who was drowned in the river below the Point. It appeared that with a man named Welsh he was engaged during the afternoon in fishing, and accidentally fell in. A to movea raft, and accidentally fell in. A to move a raft, and accidentally fell in. A verdict in accordance with the facts stated was rendered. Deceased was twenty-three years of age, unmarried, and resided in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny.

Another Burglary.

A bold robbery was perpetrated some time between twelve and two o'clock on Saturday night, at the residence of Mr. Thos. W. Baker, on Logan street near Franklin. Mr. Baker was awakened by his wife at about half-past two o'clock. She had heard a noise and found that the gas was turned on. A examination proved all the rooms were lit and Mr. Baker made the further discovery that his pockets had been rifled of $120 in money and his gold watch. No clue to the burglars.

Internal Revenue, July.

Following is an abstract of the revenue collections in the Twenty-second District during the month of July just closed:

Total collection on spirits	$19,929 28
Total collections on tobacco	23,388 09
Total collections on fermented liquors	13,090 08
Total collections on banks and bankers	45,407 66
Total	$102,467 51

Pigeon Shooting.

On Saturday a very interesting pigeon shooting match took place at Sewickley, between some ladies and gentlemen. Following is the score:

Miss C	0	1	1
Mr. Stewart	1	1	1
Mr. W	0	0	0
Mr. S	0	0	1
Miss S	0	0	1
Miss R	1	1	0

A Successful Chase.

Information was made at the Allegheny Mayor's office on Saturday against a man named Lehrkopf with the larceny of hides from Dr. Czarnickel's schindery. The accused resides at the head of James street, in the Third ward, Allegheny, and shortly yesterday morning, Detective Scott proceeded, with a with a warrant for the arrest of Lehrkopf. The wanted man was not at his home, but the officer caught sight of him not far off, and gave chase. The man saw the officer at the same time, and fled with great velocity. The pursuit was continued for about five squares, and then the officer caught the fugitive. A hearing will be had.

The Only Place.

Trimble's Varieties Theater, Penn avenue, is the only place of amusement now open in the city. The season was inaugurated on Saturday evening by Kernell & Thatcher's combination of variety stars, the audience being very large. The company is a fine one in every way, and we cannot see how objection to the establishment is conducted on legitimate principles as a place of amusement, and does not depend upon the so-called "wine-room" for its support. During the present week, the Kernell & Thatcher combination will give a most excellent and pleasing entertainments, including matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

The International Sculling Match.

The following is the challenge of George Brown, of Halifax, to the English champion rower:

HALIFAX, N. S., July 22, 1874.

I do hereby challenge Joseph Sadler, "Champion of England," to row me an International Sculler's race, five miles, on a half pile and return) in best and best boats, for the sum of £500 sterling a side and the championship of the world, or any other amount he may like in England or America.

If rowed in England each to pay his own expenses, and if in America I will allow Mr. Sadler £60 for expenses.

Time to be rowed in September or October. (Signed) GEORGE BROWN.

It is proposed that the race take place between the 20th of September and 10th of October.

An Old Offender Caught.

Friday night, an Officer Alstadt was making his rounds, he found the door of Daewertz & Roedel's copper factory, on First avenue, standing ajar, and on entering and lighting a match, discovered a man secreted in a large copper kettle. He gave the name of John Brown, but was subsequently identified as a man named Stewart, who had been caught some months ago, in the leather store of Mr. Hoffstot, on Liberty street. He was held for bail for that offense, but failed to appear when called for trial. When his arrest became known to his sureties, they surrendered him to the Court, and he was lodged in jail. Subsequently Officer Alstadt made an information against him for entering with intent to commit a felony, and a commitment was lodged for this offense.

An Employee Charged with Fraud.

In the District Court, on Saturday, Messrs. Bakewell, Pears & Co., glass manufacturers, entered a civil action for damages against Jno. Story, employed in their works, for recovery $1,950, alleged to have been obtained though fraud. The petition sets forth that the defendant had charge of the casting room, and that for a period of time extending from August 6, 1871, to July 4, 1874, he made representations to the firm that he, with the employes, had cut a certain amount of glass, his reports being made weekly, and upon examination it was found that said reports were incorrect, and that said defendant, by such misrepresentations, had been paid the above amount for work which had never been done. They therefore pray that the defendant be taken into custody and held to answer the charge. A *capias* was issued, and bail required.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Pittsburgh Board of Health, reports a total of 101 deaths in the city during the week ending August 1st. Of those dying 102 were white and 2 were colored; 38 were married and 71 were single; 72 were natives of the United States, 10 of England, 1 of France, 4 of Germany, 15 of Ireland, and 2 of Wales. The ages of those dying were as follows: Under one year, 35; from one to two years, 9; from two to five, 6; from five to ten, 6; from ten to fifteen, 3; from fifteen to twenty, 3; from twenty to thirty, 7; from thirty to forty, 14; from forty to fifty, 6; from fifty to sixty, 6; from sixty to seventy, 4; from seventy to eighty, 1; from eighty to ninety, 1; from ninety to one hundred, 1. As will be seen, the report includes 17 who were "found drowned;" of these 15 resided outside of the city, they were victims of the terrible deluge of the 26th of July.

The causes of death were as follows: Abscess of liver, 1; accident, 1; accident, drowning, 17; accident, railroad, 2; cholera infantum, 2; cholera morbus, 1; cholera, spasmodic, 1; consumption of liver, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 4; dentition, morbid, 1; diarrhea, 9; dysentery, acute, 5; epilepsy, 1; enteritis, acute, 4; fever, typhoid, 2; fever, scarlet, 1; fever, puerperal, 2; gastritis, acute, 1; heart, valvular disease, 1; inanition, 2; locomotor ataxy, 1; lungs, congestion of, 1; marasmus, 2; malformation of heart, 1; meningitis, 6; measles, 2; metritis, 1; obstruction of bowels, 1; old age, 2; paralysis, general, 1; poison, 1; pneumonitis, 2; pleuritis, 1; scrofula, 1; suicide, 1; whooping cough, 1.

Relief for the Sufferers.

The following additional subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the late flood, are reported:

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Prof. De Haan, $3; Close, Schoeneck & Co., $25; E. Reineman & Son, $50; Miss Mazurie, $20; H. Heller, Philadelphia, $20; Humboldt Grove No. 3 Order of Druids, $25; George Reineman, $50; R. E. Schmertz, $100; F. P. Berg, $10; Andreas Hauenstein, $5; Luebbe Bros., $50.

REAL ESTATE BANK.

South Side Savings Bank, $100; Joseph Walton, $25; John Heath, $100; Robert Boyle, $1; J. Benewangen, $5; R. Gross, $5; Jacob Rook, $5; J. A. Gilleland, $10; Isaac Stewart, $20; Cash, $2; John Geniger, $2; A. Wilson, $5; G. G. Garnell, $25; Attwater, $2; D. C. Hamilton, $5; Robert Lee, $20; Mr. Lee, $1; H. Rhodes, $5; Mrs. C. Heusner, $5; A. E. McCann & Co., $5; Walter Bryan, Philadelphia, $100; G. W. Mullin, Cresson, $50; guests and employes of "Mountain House," $152 50; Duquesne Greys, $200; Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co. $500 Citizens of Manor Station, $131 25, B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, $25; Chas. Hetzel, $5; H. Y. Bernhersl, $5; Geo. Schmidt, $10; G. H. Dirker, $5; H. Y. Ehlers, $5; John Keown, $5; Thos Megraw, $10; Wm. Langkamp, Sr., $10; Louis Mayer, $25; cash, Hoeusner & Keneweg, $5 Peter Lutz, $2 Wm. McHenney & Son, $25; D. Mohrhoff, $10; Mrs. Derrocker, $5; Joseph Weaver, $10; H. Lickert, $2; J. M. Blain, $2; F. Wing, $2; Balsley & Sutton, $20; James Lockhart, $20; A. H. Holcher, $2; John Rentz, $10; Cash, $10; S. P. Harrison, $10; German Savings Bank, $500; St. Jacobi's Loda, No. 79 A. B. A., $65; John A. Herman, $25; G. D. Simon, $20; August Hively, $2; John C. Fleiner, $60; Albert Glockner, per Mr. Lautner, $50; Professor Ferdinand Kropf, $10; H. Herman, per Fass & Raab, $15; Greger Meyer, $15; Third Ward Provision and Loan Association, per Kopp & Lang, $50.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

J. R. Hutchison, $25; R. Miller, Jr., $50; Mrs. E. E. Brading, $50; John Bend Jr., $10; E. Robinson, $25; Mrs. C. Hodges, $5.

THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Gray, Possiel & Reese, $50; Audey & Allison, $25; Charlotte Blume, $20; A. B. Biehlman, $20; David Sims, $10; Cash, $10; P. Kolbecker, $10; John Hall, $10; P. Gallisath, $10; Otto Heimbold, $5; C. Schultz, $5; C. Zugsmith, $5; S. Delp, $5; L. Brehm, $5; B. Bartberger, $5; A. Withauser, $5; W. Green, $5.

FIRST WARD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following are the amounts subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the flood, through Mr. J. Seiferth and J. M. Gazzam, Committee of the First ward, Pittsburgh: McKee & Bros., $100; John Forth & Co., $50; Joseph M. Gazzam, $50; Fred. Evert, $50; William Kuttruff & Co., New York, $25; P. Schildecker, $25; Dunlevy & Bro., $25; Fred. Schild, $20; Hugh M. Bole, $15; Mrs. Mary Evert, $10; cash, $10; cash, 10; W. B. Hunter, $10; William Evans, $5; Henry Schafer, $5; J. A. Cherry, $5; A. F. Bush, $5; Henry Schild, A. Trautman, $5; J. W. Dilun, $3; cash, $2; F. Anderson, $1; E. H. McCarney, $1; P. H. Conway, $1; Jacob Stecker, $5; Charles Beckert, fifty cents; F. Logan, twenty-five cents.

THE LATE CALAMITY.

COMMENTS FROM THE PULPIT.

Sermons by Rev. W. D. Howard, of the Second Presbyterian, and Rev. A. W. Butts, of the Smithfield M. E. Churches.

The churches of all denominations were largely attended yesterday, and in a number of them sermons applicable to and in consequence of the late calamity were delivered. Below we are enabled to publish the discourses of two eminent divines, which will be read with interest.

"Prepare to Meet Thy God."

A sermon occasioned by the great storm of Sabbath night, 26th July, 1874, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., Second Presbyterian Church.

"Prepare to meet thy God."—Amos 4: 12:

The fearful calamity with which our city was visited last week should not be allowed to pass unnoticed by the pulpit. I, therefore, intend to devote a series of discourses on St. Mark's terrupt our sense of duty by calling us from the Gospel for the purpose of gathering up some of the lessons taught us by this sad visitation of Divine Providence. I shall attempt no description of the fierce storm that occurred on last Sabbath evening, and its most melancholy results. The newspapers, and possibly personal observation of the ruins have made you all but too familiar with the sad details. Suffice it to say, in the course of the incredibly short time, a large amount of property was destroyed, in inconceivable degree of personal suffering was experienced, and, worse than all else, between one and two hundred souls, under circumstances unutterably sad, were launched into eternity. In a moment—in the twinkling of an eye—they were hurried out of the world and ushered into the presence of God to give an account of the deeds done in the body. It was the most terrible calamity that ever visited this community, and if it does not lead many to reflection—to think of death—and to prepare for it, it will indicate a state of worldliness and hardness of heart in the last degree, distressing and appalling. Let us, my brethren, endeavor to improve the sad event by meditating upon these singularly apposite words of the prophet, "Prepare to meet thy God."

To this duty we should give very earnest, and instant attention.

I. Because we must meet Him.

II. Because we must meet Him soon.

III. Because we cannot meet him safely without preparation.

1. We must meet God.

"It is appointed unto men once to die, and after that the judgment." Every man, and every woman is engaged in a conflict with death, and there is no discharge in this war." Whether we are willing or unwilling we must go hence and be no more.

2. By reason of the fall, the death sentence is passed upon all men. Death is the inheritance of each one of us. Whether we shall have any other patrimony or not, we shall have this. "The wages of sin is death," and every man who lives in the line of Adam, our representative and federal head, fell, we fell in him. "In Adam all die." It is a very sweet doom that we waits us, but as certain as it is said.

2. This sentence has never been repealed. It is six thousand years since it was passed, and it has been executed upon all the generations which have gone before us. One generation has gone and another come in its interminable succession, but death has never been satisfied—never grown weary. In the case of a man who has forfeited his life to the laws of this country, the death sentence is sometimes commuted. But not so here. Neither youth, nor beauty nor talents, nor piety, nor usefulness, nor accomplishments of any description can prevent or even mitigate the penalty of transgression. You or I, dear hearer, may get a respite, but not a reprieve. We may be delivered from the immediate execution of the sentence, and snatched from a watery grave—we may be gathered out from the debris of a wrecked train—like a man in the recent flood whose wife died in his arms whilst they were struggling in the imminent waters, and yet ourselves rendered insensible from the blow of a floating log and yet was caught in the branches of a tree, and thus escaped—we may, in any case, we may be rescued from impending death for a while but it is only for a while. Death will at last come, and still our bounding heart and send us to the bar of God.

"Safe—safe—not to escape
From dangers of a rightful shape;
An earthquake may be bid to spare;
The hurricane that sweeps the air;
Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oftenest in what least we dread,
Frowns in the storm with angry brow,
But in the sunshine strikes the blow.

II. Prepare to meet God—because you must meet him soon. I do not use the word *may* here but *must* I know the adage is, "the many die, but the old must." But we say, brethren, that all must die, and more than that, must die soon. What is your life? It is a shadow—a vapor—a flower—a dream. Even three-score years and ten is a very brief period. Whether it be the course of nature or does not appear a very short time since you were a child? And it is really a very short time since you were a child? And it is really a very short time since you were a child? And it is really